MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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OF THE FAR EAST

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J. B. POWELL
Editor and Publisher

C. F. REMER — Contributing Editor
HOLLINGTON K. TONG — Assistant Editor, Peking
DON D. PATTERSON — Financial Editor and Business Manager
PETER S. JOWE — Representative in Hankow
MARGARET C. POWELL — Local Editor and Women's Interests.
HIN WONG — Representative in South China, Canton.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Japanese militarists, as expected, are now actually carrying out their decision of exterminating every living Korean, man, woman or child, or even beast of burden, in the Chientao area in the province of Kirin, which is Chinese territory. In the following few sentences, the editor of *the Peking and Tientsin Times*, an impartial writer, ably and correctly summarized the frightful condition in the region deliberately created by the Japanese in an editorial: "The Japanese Army of Occupation is behaving in precisely the same way as the 'Righteous Army' whose terrible doings in Korea at the time of annexation shocked the world. Whole villages have been wiped out and hundreds, if not thousands, of people have been brutally done to death and their bodies disposed of in a manner which implies a deliberate intention to outrage the deepest sentiment of the Korean people. Apparently the Japanese troops have deemed it a part of their mission in this territory to indulge in pillage and thievery, and in some cases even farm stock has been burned alive. Whole communities have been driven to panic-stricken flight, and their plight during the harsh winter of these parts must be beyond imagination. The members of the Christian Church have, of course, felt the full severity of Japanese hatred, and incidents in the present campaign in Chientao prove once again the unreasoning antipathy of the Japanese to the spread of Christianity in regions where Japan exercises or desires to exercise predominant power. It is impossible to controvert these detailed stories, which have been forwarded to us from foreigners in whose veracity and sense of responsibility we cannot but have the most confident faith." The inhuman acts are being committed by Japanese soldiers under the very nose of their officers, who in allowing them to do what they please are merely obeying the instructions of

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their superior command. If the beastly indulgence of the mad and cold-blooded Japanese is not checked, none of the several hundred thousands of Koreans in the region will be spared to live to tell horrible and harrowing tales of Japanese atrocities.

WHILE inflicting the most barbarious punishment upon innocent Koreans, the Japanese are taking action to convert the area into Japanese territory. Several weeks ago *The Review* disclosed their ambition in this direction in an editorial. What is now taking place in Chientao confirms the views then expressed. Civil courts, according to reliable reports from Chientao, have been established by the Japanese to try cases at Hungchun, Tungning, Huang Ho and their vicinities. Japanese police are being found everywhere in the region not to preserve order but to interfere with the Chinese police and to strike terror into the hearts of those Koreans who are surviving. The Japanese government is now demanding from China the right for the establishment of special settlements for the Japanese. Japanese subjects, as if by previous arrangement, are now pouring into the district as they would go to a newly discovered land. What is behind the immigration of Japanese into the Chientao area on so large a scale Tokyo knows, Peking knows and everybody knows. Before long, Tokyo's intention will be disclosed to the public when it considers it useless to further maintain silence. *Japan is grabbing another piece of territory from China.* The rushing into Chinese territory of Japanese soldiers to suppress the so-called bandit activities, the persecution of Koreans and especially Korean Christians, the establishment of Japanese courts, the maintenance of Japanese police in the region, and the extensive immigration of Japanese into the territory are but preliminaries to the annexation of Chientao to the Empire of the Rising Sun, and the renewal of Group V demands upon China, which demands if agreed to would make this country a second Korea. Japan is insisting on the reservation of her right to send troops into Hungchun at any time in the future when she thinks it necessary as a present condition for her to withdraw her troops. Knowing that China can not accede to this demand, aware of the fact that if it were complied with the next thing Japan would do would be to send her troops into other parts of Chinese territory under various pretexts and to insist upon the same kind of right to send Japanese troops thither at any time she deems it necessary until the day when Japan can send her troops to any part of the country, Japan is using the refusal of China to agree to the reservation claim as an excuse to prolong the dispute and strengthen her position in Chientao.

THE Chinese people should urge the government at Peking to suggest to Tokyo the formation of an international inquiry commission composed of fair-minded foreigners to look into the Chientao dispute, to verify the charges of atrocities committed by the Japanese troops against innocent Koreans and Chinese in Chinese territory, and to ascertain from international law whether Japan's demand for the reservation of her right to send her troops into Chinese territory at any time she considers it necessary is legal or illegal. If Tokyo refuses to consider such a suggestion, Peking should lay the matter before the League of Nations for consideration, and publish in the American and European press details of Japanese doings in Kirin in order to coerce the League, which at its best is a one-sided organization, to take up the matter. The Chientao affair is no less serious than the Shantung affair. It would be inconceivable that the League would decline to consider it unless it is dead to all intents and purposes. It is suggested that much publicity be given to what the Japanese troops are doing to innocent Koreans and peaceful farmers from the Kingdom of Morning Calm as the only means of diverting the attention of European and American statesmen for a moment from continental politics to the resumption by Japan of her aggressive acts in China. The Chinese students in Kirin in supplying the press with details of crimes perpetrated by the Japanese are rendering no small amount of service to their country at this critical moment.

IT is a habit of foreigners in China to lament the intricacy of Chinese politics and to assume that, to the Chinese about them, the problems of China's affairs are, if not solvable, at least clear. This is a natural assumption, but a discussion of the matter with his Chinese friends will soon convince the foreigner that it is a mistake. "What," asks the foreigner in his perplexity, "is the general tendency of Chinese affairs? What is being worked out in China? Where are the Chinese getting to in their politics?" The Chinese is no more certain of the answer to such questions than is the observant foreigner. One answer frequently given to such questions deserves some analysis. It is believed by many students of Chinese politics that there is being worked out in China a more complete separation of the provinces from the Central government than has been the case at any time in the more recent past. It has been pointed out by Morse that under the Manchus the relations of the provinces to the Central government were like those of the American states to the federal government, of the German kingdoms to the German Empire in 1914. Since the revolution of 1911, it is maintained, centralization has broken down, and it is believ-

ed that we are seeing today its further and complete breakdown. A convincing array of facts can be brought forward in support of this contention. No national parliament has, since the revolution of 1911, represented the whole of China at any one place for more than a few months. It was only under the iron rule of Yuan Shih-kai, backed by foreign dollars, that China presented an apparently united front; and this apparent union did not last long. Since the death of President Yuan there has been factional quarreling amounting, at times, almost to civil war. This quarreling has been called a struggle between North and South. It has really been a resistance to central authority, a fight for provincial autonomy, a struggle, in the language of American politics, for states' rights.

CANTON has lately been under the control of leaders some of whom want a nation-wide adoption of a centralized and truly republican form of government. These leaders are but few men. The spirit of Canton is more truly reflected, it is believed, in the cry, "Canton for the Cantonese," than in the reasoned logic of Dr. Wu Ting-fang's defense of the "constitutionalist" cause. In Szechuen the slogan has been heard, "Szechuen for the Szechuenese." We have, within the last few days, heard the same thing from Hunan, in which province the provincial assembly seems to have succeeded in deposing an unwelcome tuchun. In Kiangsu we hear the same thing. "Kiangsu for the people of Kiangsu," is the motto of those who opposed the appointment of General Wang as High Commissioner of the Yangtsze. These are the facts which support the theory that China is slowly working out a system of provincial autonomy. This movement may develop into something worth while. When the provincial assemblies of the country are courageous and powerful enough to follow the lead of Hunan and tell the tuchuns of their various provinces that they will have no more of them, the happy day when military officials are again the servants of the civil government will be at hand. Hunan is said to have a commander-in-chief elected by the provincial assembly. This is the way toward popular government in China, and some form of popular government is China's only hope. Each citizen of the country must come to the realization, in heart and mind, of the fact that he has a large degree of responsibility for his city, his district, his province. The welfare of Nanking or Changsha must be secured by the people of Nanking or Changsha. It is only when they have learned to take an effective interest in their homes that people can be expected to arrive at an ideal of the welfare of China as a whole. But the movement for provincial autonomy is not the unmixed blessing it seems when it is considered as a school for self-government. The nations of the West have, almost without exception, lived through periods of decentralization; and so have China and Japan. Decentralization has usually presented difficulties so continuous and so fundamental that it has been given up. It is to be hoped that China will find in decentralization a better permanent political organization than Italy, or Germany, or the United States, or Japan.

IF the general disadvantages of provincial autonomy are great, the particular and present disadvantages are greater still. The financial difficulties are the most evident. China is a giant among the nations, but a weak and helpless giant, unable to go to work because the needed tools are not to be had. She presents today the greatest demand of all history for mills, factories, railways, ships, machinery, for the industrial equipment which is necessary for efficient production. How is China to get these things? No one has yet suggested a plan that does not involve borrowing, and borrowing in China is done through the government. It means, not a mortgage on machines and property, but a mortgage on continued independence. This need not be so in the future perhaps, but it has been true in the past. China as a borrower in the world of Far Eastern finance, where money and politics are never out of each other's sight, faces dangers enough. China as eighteen, or twenty-one, separate borrowers is done for. The problem is now clear. China is moving towards provincial autonomy, and this seems to be her only way of developing self-government; it seems to be, also, a direct road to the loss of political independence and the chance to govern. The way out is not easy. The new International Consortium is one reason for hope. Any chance for the Consortium to help China or, for that matter, to do business in China, depends upon the maintenance of a central government with some power. Any plans for the reform of finances will depend for their effectiveness on central control. Any sources of income pledged as security must, of necessity, be nation-wide. The Consortium will probably insist, as long and as vigorously as it can, on dealing with a central government. China's financial needs are so great as to make an organization like the Consortium extremely powerful, and when once economic development starts her needs will be even greater than is now supposed. The Consortium, then, must make for centralization. Then there is the attitude towards Japan which, more than any other single factor, is promoting national feeling. As long as the present policy of Japan continues the Chinese will have a daily

reminder of the fate that awaits their country unless she succeeds in holding together.

THERE is also the weight of tradition, of customary ways of thinking and writing. These tend to hold the men who know their nation's history, who can read and write, to the ideal of an undivided China. The duty of the patriotic and intelligent Chinese of today would seem to be this: to favor the development of local self-government and at the same time to watch with care that the movement does not go so far as to bring the evils that must fall upon a divided China. The people must be encouraged to take part in political life, but they must not be allowed to tear the country to pieces in the first enthusiasm of their new zeal for local rights. Political thought and feeling must be roused, but such feeling must not be allowed to sweep away the union of the Chinese provinces. The educated man in China ought above all things to shun destructive partizanship; he ought to be willing to work with the Consortium as a means of maintaining centralized authority. Moreover he ought never to cease his attempts to teach, by word and deed, the lesson that the proper concern of the Chinese citizen is the welfare of the whole Chinese people.

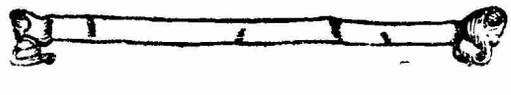
ONE feature of the development of Chinese journalism along modern lines is the maintenance of special Chinese correspondents in the principal foreign countries. *The China Times* of Shanghai and *The Morning Post* of Peking, two of the most progressive Chinese papers in China, have recently announced the despatch of special correspondents to America, England, France, Germany and Russia where they will reside permanently. The numbers of correspondents they have allocated for the different countries seem to indicate the relative importance which the Chinese newspaper publishers have attached to those countries. For instance, they have sent one each to America and France and Germany, two to England and three to Russia. In addition, *The Morning Post* has secured the services of Chinese students now studying in America, England and France, who distinguished themselves in last year's student activities, as contributing editors. One of them is Miss Chang Jih-ming, a good Chinese scholar and a keen observer. Letters and articles from her and her fellow students have already begun to appear in *The Post* and other papers and magazines. They are receiving much attention from the Chinese reading public. *The China Times* has also appointed contributing editors in England, France and Germany. It has two correspondents in Germany, one of whom is a German. More attention is thus being paid by the Chinese press to purely foreign news.

A few years ago the newspapers in this country printed a few translations of articles on Western affairs taken from the English papers just as space filler. Those translations were not eagerly read by the Chinese, because the original articles were prepared for foreign readers, who either had previous knowledge of the subjects therein treated or had general knowledge of affairs which would enable them to enjoy reading them, and therefore they often appeared meaningless to the Chinese. As a result a little space was devoted to foreign news. The time has now changed. Following the European War and the Peace Conference at Paris the Chinese people have commenced to take a great interest in what is happening in continents other than Asia and the press has to meet their demand. Realizing their dislike to read mere translations of articles from the foreign press, newspaper proprietors are obliged to get articles written by the Chinese abroad specially for the Chinese reading public. The Chinese writers have tried to make their articles as easy to understand as possible and in this they have succeeded. They give explanations wherever they are needed. They specially deal with political, financial and economic matters. Their articles, according to English speaking Chinese, are even better written and more enlightening than those in the English press, treated in a spirit of impartiality and fairness. During the last few years Chinese journalism has made great progress, and the keeping of correspondents in foreign countries is only one aspect of that progress.

THE American Red Cross has been calling the roll, and every American in China is expected to be present or accounted for. The Red Cross stood as a symbol of relief for suffering humanity during the war; but it has a long record of useful service that reaches far into the past and around the world. Its activity in China is the finest of lessons in the production of that sort of international relations that make for friendship and fellow-feeling in a world of suspicion and distrust. In the present famine the American Red Cross was in the field as soon as any. It is believed that the first attempt at relief work was the sending of a supply of seed wheat into the famine district by the Peking Red Cross chapter early in September, thus shortening the famine period in that district by several months. A report has recently been made to the representatives of the Red Cross in Shanghai of the organization that is at work spending the half-million gold dollars recently appropriated by the American Red Cross for famine relief in this country. Mr. Emmet W. White, head

of the Insular and Foreign Division of the Red Cross, has just returned from Peking and North China and he gives an account of efficient organization and useful work under Mr. J. E. Baker, advisor to the Ministry of Communications, and others who are giving their services without compensation. This organization has been allotted a definite section in Shantung province and is building a modern road between Tehchow and Kaotangchow. The land for the road has been donated and the workers are paid in food which is being purchased in large quantities in Manchuria. Twenty thousand men, says Mr. White, are at work and the relief is reaching a hundred thousand people. The people in this district are to be helped through to the next harvest. The whole of the work from the buying of grain to the building of roads is under the Red Cross volunteers. Here is a project that must be given all the help it can use. It ought to grow until it covers as much of the famine district as it can take care of efficiently. No more convincing account of definite machinery for famine relief has come to the attention of the public.

IN this issue of the *Review* is being inaugurated a new commercial department "China's Progress in Industry," which will appear regularly each week. The department will consist of a number of items regarding the commerce and industry of China in its various sections and provinces gathered from the Chinese press and elsewhere. This material is being used through the courtesy of *The Chinese Engineer and Contractor*, a monthly engineering and technical publication in the Chinese language that has recently been inaugurated by the Trade Journals Publishing Company of Shanghai. While only in its third issue this journal is destined by an excellent choice in its field and its material to play a large part in the development of the industries of the nation reaching native manufacturers, engineers and others as it does through their own language. The department in the *Review* should be of special interest to its readers, particularly those who are interested in the development of industrial China both from the passive interest of an onlooker and from the active interest of the business man engaged in China trade. In this issue will be found news of the establishment of various factories, the proposal of the Peking-Hankow railway to buy locomotive and freight car equipment, the intention of Chinese merchants to build motor roads and the plans of the government to build a branch railway. This information is capable of being capitalized.



Printing of "The Collection of Four Libraries"

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE Chinese government has definitely decided, in response to a demand, to print two hundred sets of the Ssu Ku Chuan Shu (四庫全書) or "the Collection of Four Libraries" for sale at the cost price in China as well as in America and Europe. The Collection was compiled one century and a half ago and copied by 1,500 writers for nine years. Today there are only three complete sets of it in China, all of which are highly treasured by the people.

Japan has long been wishing to possess one set of the works. Learned scholars in other countries are likewise desirous of adorning their national libraries with the Ssu Ku Chuan Shu, which is considered undoubtedly the biggest collection in the world, covering the entire field of Chinese literature, history and what not. The application of the Paris University made through Monsieur Painleve, former French Prime Minister, during his recent visit to this country, has prompted the government to make the foregoing decision.

Chu Chi-chien, former Minister of the Interior and the first Chief Delegate from the North to the Shanghai Internal Peace Conference, was appointed Director-general for the Supervision of the Publication of the Collection by a Mandate issued on October 11. The President pointed out in the course of the Mandate the importance of the undertaking, which would, in his opinion, disseminate Chinese civilization far and wide. At first Mr. Chu, aware of the inopportune time for the government to indulge itself in this form of literary luxury, declined the appointment, but after much persuasion from his friends, he accepted it.

The printing of the Ssu Ku Chuan Shu, it is estimated, will take between five and ten years, and the paper suitable for it available at the present in China is sufficient only for one set. Chang Chu-sun, one of the managers of the Commercial Press of Shanghai, the biggest printing establishment in China, has recently come to Peking at the invitation of the government to discuss the matter. After consultation he has come to the conclusion that this was too big a task for his press to undertake. If the Commercial Press has declined to print the Collection, no other publishing house in China will be in a position to do so.

Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, is deeply interested in the publication of the Collection which he is anxious to preserve from eventual destruction which will be the fate if no attempt is made to have a large number of copies printed for keeping at different places.

When he was in France last year, he first learned of the considerable attention being given to the Ssu Ku Chuan Shu by Oriental scholars in that country, and also learned of their earnest desire to be the proud possessor of the works. Soon after his return to China, he made a study of the works and found that they contained valuable information and were the repository of Chinese civilization.

A little pamphlet prepared by Mr. Yeh contains much information about the Collection and gives some idea of its enormous size as well as of the nature of aubjects it dealt with. The Collection is housed in a room of the Peking library about the size of an usual auditorium. There are in the room 20 shelves of books on classics consisting of 960 sets, 5,482 volumes and 363,600 leaves; 33 shelves of books on history, containing 1,584 sets, 9,476 volumes and 697,287 leaves; 22 shelves of books on philosophy containing 1,584 sets, 9,055 volumes and 564,160 leaves; and 28 shelves of books on miscellaneous subjects containing 2,016 sets, 12,262 volumes and 665,865 leaves, making a total of 103 shelves, 6, 144 sets, 36, 275 volumes and 2,290,916 leaves or 4,581,832 pages.

The library of books on classics consists of the Book of Changes, the Book of Records, the Book of Odes, the Book of Rites, the Annals of Spring and Autumn, the Cannon of Filial Duty, the General Outlines of the Five Classics, the Four Books, the Book of Music and the Book on the Composition and Origin of Characters.

The library of books on history consists of Standard Histories, Annals, Connected Histories, Supplementary Histories, Mandates, Orders and Memorials, Biographies, Historical Outlines, General Records, Climate and Seasons, Geomancy, Official Ranks and Duties, Political Papers, Index and Criticisms on History.

The library of books on philosophy consists of books on Confucianism, strategy, law, agriculture, medicine, astronomy and calculation, metaphysics, arts, scientific repertories, miscellanious and classified matters, novels, novel writings, Buddhism and Taoism.

The library of books on miscellaneous subjects consists of books on dissipation and sorrows, short essays, compiled essays, critisms on poetry and essays, and songs.

Into the four libraries of the classics, history, philosophy and miscellanies the Ssu Ku Chuan Shu is thus divided. Each library is complete in itself. Four sets were copied, and assigned to the four different places for safe-keeping, namely, the present library at Peking, the Palace, Fengtien and the Yue-Ming-Yuan Palace outside Peking. The Yue-Ming-Yuan set was destroyed by fire on October 18, 1860 when the Palace was burnt down by British and French soldiers. By a special imperial order, three more sets were made and given to the three different cities, namely, Hangchow, Yangchow and Chinkiang, in Chekiang and Kiangsu, which two provinces at that time were the literary centers of the Empire. The set at Hangchow was partly destroyed during the Taiping Rebellion. A gentry named Ting Sung-sun assembled the missing volumes and restored two thirds of them, but the remaining one third was lost beyond recovery. Chien Sung, of Wuchow, formerly first Secretary to the Chinese Legation at the Court of St. James, who was librarian of the Hangchow library in 1912, in 1916 sent scribes to copy the missing books at Peking, but the $3,000 appropriated by the Chekiang Provincial Assembly for the purpose was not sufficient. The attempt to make the Hangchow set complete failed. Both the Chinkiang and the Yangchow sets were totally destroyed at the time of the Taiping Rebellion.

These seven sets of the Collection were all copied by hand. It took 1,500 writers nine complete years to finish them. It was a laborious and stupendous undertaking. After having completed their task, they were appointed prefects in the provinces as rewards for their faithful services. Many of them did not live long enough to receive the imperial rewards. How tedious the work was and with what patience it was accomplished could easily be imagined when it is remembered that the 1,500 writers had to copy nearly 50,000,000 pages seven times without being permitted to make corrections or errors. One reason why the Collection was not printed possibly was the fact that at the time the art of printing was not so well developed as it is now, and another reason was perhaps the popular belief then prevailing that less mistakes would be made by having the collection copied than printed.

The work of collecting these two libraries commenced in 1773 and was not completed until 1785, nearly twelve years. It was carried out under the auspices of Emperor Chien Lung, who was regarded by the people as a ruler of far-reaching policy. Chinese scholars of the present day state that the time for undertaking it was well chosen. If the Manchu Emperors attempted the task say a hundred years earlier, it would not have succeeded so well, because at that time all the learned men in the country were extremely hostile to the ruling dynasty and their writings were inimical to its interest. As the Collection was compiled from the books, rare as well as common, many of which were kept by Chinese scholars, unless the Chinese scholars cooperated, the work would have been a sure failure. At the Chien Lung time, Chinese scholars were well disposed towards the ruling dynasty, which fact was accountable for the success of the undertaking. Had the work been attempted

say a hundred years later, it would also have been a failure, because by that time the national treasury was empty and the Manchu house was on the decline, being unable to commend the respect of scholars as previously.

The motive for the collection of the four libraries which Emperor Chien Lung must have had was an interesting subject of speculation. Unquestionably he was greatly influenced by the success of Emperor Yung Loh (A.D 1403-1425) in removing the opposition of the people to his transfer of the Capital from Nanking to Peking in 1421 by encouraging literature and ordering the best scholars of the time to compile a vast encyclopaedia called Yung Loh Ta Tien of 23,000 volumes. Again he was influenced by the tactics of his grandfather, Emperor Kang Hsi (who ruled from 1662 to 1723) similar to those of Emperor Yung Loh. Emperor Kang Hsi ordered the compilation by the best scholars in the Kingdom of Tu Shu Chieh Chen, another collection of Chinese literature. Before the compilation was finished, death overtook him. The work was done first under the editorship of Chen Meng-lei, a native of Fukien, who, however, fled to Kwangsi to join a rebellion against the Peking authorities shortly after two thirds of the work had been done. Editor Chen was succeeded by Chaing Ting-sih, who did the remaining one third of the work. The collection bore his name as its chief editor. Emperor Kang Hsi was displeased with Chen, treated him as a rebel and did not allow his name to appear in the Tu Shu Chieh Chen. Both the Yung Loh encyclopaedia and the Tu Shu Chieh Chen were volumnious, and had won for their promoters popularity with the masses. Emperor Chien Lung wanted to ingratiate himself with the people and desired to distinguish his rule. Following the examples of his predecessors, he ordered the compilation of the Ssu Ku Chuan Shu which he intended to be the biggest collection of the three, and which was the biggest. Such was the motive behind which he had this gigantic task successfully performed.

Emperor Chien Lung himself was a scholar of no small calibre. He had chosen for the position of the Chief Editor of his collection a man of even greater scholarship, Chi Yun, a native of Chihli. In every respect Chi Yun was a marvelous man. He was said to be able to take in five lines of reading matter at one glance, understand their meaning and remember every word therein. All Chinese scholars in olden times had a wonderful memory. His, however, was even more wonderful. For twelve years he read several hundred thousands of books, and out of them compiled a collection which was subsequently subject to critical examinations by many of his contemporaries and were pronounced to be the standard works. As the work proceeded he wrote a synopsis of each book for the information of his studious Imperial Master. All of his synopses were issued in a separate volume in a condensed form, which has since served as a valuable key to the vast masses of Chinese literature.

One member of the Peking library gave the writer some idea of the manner in which the collection was made when he said that Chi Yun had to submit every book revised to Emperor Chien Lung for criticism and approval, that Emperor Chien Lung would often purposely endeavor to embarrass him by requiring him to produce references to support his selection for incorporation in the Collection of certain passages in a certain book in preference to similar passages which might be slightly different in other books, and that Chi Yun would cite references from a number of books which were seldom heard of out of his memory to prove that the passage he had chosen was correct and the best. The Emperor was never tired of spending hour after hour with the marvelous scholar of the age by quizzing him on many points of historical interest, and was said to have not been able even once to embarrass him to such an extent that His Majesty's subject could not successfully defend himself. Chi Yun's manuscripts can still be procured in some out-of-the way curiosity shops at Peking. Being regarded as curios they bring big prices. Nearly one century and a half, since the Collection was made, have whizzed by, and it is about to be photo-lithographed for the first time in its history.

The plan of the government for the publication of the Ssu Ku Chuan Shu, which may be subject to modification, is to sell sixty sets in America, sixty sets in England and Europe, and to keep eighty sets for sale in China. The cost for each set is estimated to be between $10,000 and $20,000. As many libraries in America and Europe are collecting Chinese books on an extensive scale, it is believed they will not refrain from purchasing the biggest collection of literature in the world. Millionaires and multi-millionaires in foreign countries, who may not be able to read Chinese classics, will not hesitate to invest ten or twenty thousand dollars in the rare collection. It is a certainty that many universities or colleges in China will have it for research purposes. The disposal of two hundred sets of the Ssu Ku Chuan Shu is not a difficult matter, where it is to be printed and how to finance the undertaking are the questions which are now engaging the attention of the authorities to whose hand the work for the preservation of Chinese literature—the Collection certainly contains all the more standard literature of China and some besides—has been entrusted.

Peking, December 4, 1920.

15-071

China's Business Depression Continues

BY DON D. PATTERSON

THE low point of the depression of business in China has not as yet been reached although it would seem that within a short time the pre-war basis will have been arrived at and the re-adjustment necessary begun. With memories of the boom days of prosperity still lingering there seems to be current in business circles the feeling that the nation is going through an unprecedented period although there are indications that conditions will soon be at the same level as in 1914 and the years preceding. Naturally China is harder hit than ever before because the country for the few years past has been in a condition of prosperity which has been unprecedented. It is an embodiment of the American slang phrase, "the bigger they come the harder they fall."

Exchange, with other conspiring conditions of an adverse nature, is causing more of the smaller Chinese firms in various lines of business to close their doors and declare themselves insolvent. The pressure is too great for them to bear. But this condition at the present time is not confined to China alone for the smaller firms, particularly those of a mushroom nature that grew as fungus on the sides of the war-time business, are closing their doors and making business for the courts of bankruptcy both in the United States and in Great Britain and Europe. The extensions that were necessitated by the increased demands of a world at war have in many cases not been based upon either a material or a theoretically sound foundation and consequently the lowering tide of business in its return to normal is leaving the businesses affected high upon the bars of insolvency.

China's business depression has been further heightened and made more serious by the rapid decline within the past month and a half of the exchange rates. Whereas exchange hovered uncertainly around the nineties for a time early in the fall it seems now to have decided upon a definite course downward and is at present showing further signs of receding from the seventies. This is in comparison with an exchange in the rising hundreds last winter at the same time when the Chinese silver was in an exceptionally strong position and at a margin of premium above the currency of other countries.

Many in China who watch the movements of exchange both from an interested and disinterested standpoint are unable to reconcile the theoretical steadying effect of the Pittman Act of the United States upon the silver market. With the declining exchange rate in China, the United States government is now buying silver at the fixed price of $1 an ounce.

Reports vary regarding India's position in the silver market. Some are to the effect that India continues to be a seller and others give the condition of the market as being calm with little or no movement either way. The position of Europe is uncertain but it is apparent that if that section of the world is doing anything at all it is in the nature of selling

Political conditions in China in their relation to business are still unsettled. The upper Yangtsze river region is in a state of brigandage with fresh outbreaks. The recent maurading by muntinous soldiers at Ichang with its attendant looting of foreign branch business houses lends further confusion to business. The burning of the Chinese sections of the city will probably result in a further setback for this river port and a reflection of the same in the neighboring cities. In the North the relief of the famine sufferers continues but slowly and this vast region is out of the trade circles in so far as commerce is concerned.

An undercurrent of unrest with varied and conflicting rumors as to the condition of the Peking government is making itself obvious. This is coupled with an apparent opposition in some quarters to the International Consortium and with alleged machinations of Japan to again place the ruling party under their control, financially and otherwise. The South is dormant for the moment, recovering from the recent struggles between the Kwangsi and Kwantung parties, and awaiting the result of the reestablished "constitutional" government by Tang Shao-yi, Wu Ting-fang and Sun Yet sen.

The export market continues without inquiries due to readjustments in other countries. Reports from the United States indicate that manufacturers are curtailing production in order to bring the price of labor to a lower figure and assist in the general decline of the high ruling prices. This naturally means a lessened demand for raw materials that will have its effect in China and the Far East. As the United States is in the strongest position for buying exports a condition such as this would indicate that even less may be expected from Europe and Great Britain.

The only movement of cargo at the present time is in response to a slight demand from Germany for egg products and peanuts. Whether or not this demand will increase to include other materials is problematical.

The hides and skins market is quiet and inactive and foreign buyers are awaiting advices from their homelands. Little if any cargo of this nature has left the country for the past four months. Vegetable oils are being held by native and foreign firms with no movement. Wood oil, however, seems to be somewhat steady and in demand through a few established channels.

The raw silk market is completely demoralized. With the Lyons contracts almost completed, a majority of the filatures in the Shanghai district are closed and several thousand bales are being held by Chinese dealers, together with large stocks of cocoons. The situation in the United States is at its lowest ebb with many large plants inoperative and some in liquidation. Chinese dealers continue to hold up prices apparently not considering the approaching spring crop of cocoons. Appeals have been made to the Peking government for relief but nothing can be expected from this quarter. The situation in Japan is equally as confused with the government attempting to hold up prices without any large measure of success.

Quantities of export products are being held in Shanghai in warehouses, the size of these stocks being variously estimated, all of which were bought at the higher prices of last winter and this spring. Just how long these can be held without losses remains to be seen.

Outside of a few staples such as foodstuffs the inward movement of foreign goods is at a standstill. In engineering and industrial lines contracts which were made last year and early in 1920 are being fulfilled but no new buying has made itself evident. In many lines goods are being held that can be disposed of at lower prices than those now obtaining in the United States and Europe but even this fact seems to have no effect upon the Chinese demand.

The piece goods trade is further demoralized by the drop in exchange and the lack of demand,

Many the smaller dealers have closed their shops and announced themselves as unable to cope with the situation leaving the loss on their contracts entirely with the foreign firms. There seems to be no way for the market to be adjusted just at the present time and auctions of materials are doing much to add to confusion to current prices.

Exchange in its decline has also dealt the metal market another rap and the condition is serious. It is probable that some of the native dealers will be forced to take the only way out—that of insolvency. In one or two cases strong pressure has brought acceptance of the cargo after an arbitration of claims but this is not a general movement.

Some feel that the Chinese are waiting for the bottom of the decline in prices in foreign countries but the general trend would indicate that they have been caught in a maelstrom of internal depression of such a size as to be bewildering to them and they are at a loss as just what to do in the emergency. In some sections evasions of contracts has been taken as a means of avoiding the situation on various grounds and in others the Chinese are not repudiating their agreements but are stoutly maintaining their inability to meet them.

Chinese New Year is now the time to augur by but it is questionable whether the beginning of the new native year in February will be able to bring anything except new cases of bankruptcy caused by the annual day of settlement. The Chinese trade, both in imports and exports, has been as highly inflated by wartime conditions as has that of the United States, Great Britain or any other countries. A return to a basis similar to that of the prewar days is inevitable and until solid ground is reached nothing except confusion and depression can be expected. Reaching this firmer foundation is undoubtedly going to cause large losses to foreign and Chinese firms alike and those who weather the storm will be placed in a more solid position when the cycle of commercial events again takes the upgrade. In other countries through well organized banking and business channels a crisis and panic can be averted but China possesses no such highly organized system consequently she will have to suffer more heavily and experience a more disheartening crash. It is only hoped that this trying period will be a matter of education in the necessity for a more extensive and solid financial and commercial system.

In the opinion of some what is most needed in China at the present time is a readjustment of prices by the native dealers. That is a new balance should be made for an equalization of import and export prices. With falling exchange the price of imported goods should be raised and export prices consequently lowered to meet the lowering prices for the finished product from China's raw materials in other countries. Of .course, exchange is making exports more favorable but in order to meet any foreign demand the prices of outgoing cargo must come down to approximate prewar prices.

It is permissable to reiterate that although the commercial sky in China is particularly dark at the present time the days of sunshine are ahead and following the readjustment this country will be in an even stronger position for the next fifteen or twenty years. Those who are financially able to stand present losses will more than make them up in future profits. The merchants and manufacturers of the nation have seen the wisdom of modern methods and although they do not grasp them in their entirety they appreciate them enough to see that their adoption means increased profits—consequently the future demand is practically assured.

American Letter

BY STANLEY H. HIGH

THE complete returns from the election November 2, give to the Harding-Coolidge ticket an almost record breaking electoral vote of 404 out of a possible 531—with but 266 necessary to elect. The significance of the Republican sweep is evident when it is recalled that in 1916 Wilson was elected with a total of only 277 votes as against 254 for Hughes. Tremendous majorities were piled up throughout the North, Pennsylvania going Republican by over 1,000,000, New York by over 1,000,000, Illinois 800,000 and Ohio 400,000.

The landslide not only carried with it all of the doubtful states but for the first time in a Presidential election broke into the solid South. Tennessee, with twelve electoral votes, was definitely placed in the Harding column, as was also New Mexico with three. Late returns confirmed the fact that Oklahoma, always considered safely Democratic, had gone for the Republican national ticket. Only the ten remaining southern states and the border State of Kentucky, the latter by a very narrow margin, have been carried by the Democratic nominees.

Both houses of Congress will be strongly Republican. There will be in the Senate 58 Republican seats and 38 Democratic, and the roll in the House gives to the Republican over 285 to 135 Democratic representatives, with one or two isolated sections not reported. Among the Democratic Senators who went down to defeat were Senators Chamberlain of Oregon, former Chairman of the Military Committee, Smith of Arizona and Henderson of Nevada. In the House the most notable Republican victory was in Missouri where the Democrats lost a block of eight seats and ex-Speaker Champ Clark was defeated after having served 12 straight terms as representative.

Accurate figures for the total vote cast in the election are not yet available, but estimates show that between 25,000,000 and 27,000,000 men and women went to the polls. This is far the largest vote every cast in any country and the ease with which the increased number of voters, occasioned by the enfranchisement of the women, were handled all over the country is a great achievement for the American democratic system.

It appears that California, by a three to one vote, passed the Anti-Alien Law, a measure intended to restrict tenure of land by non-assimilable aliens. The new measure forbids the purchase or lease-holds for any length of time by such aliens. Further provision is made against control of land by corporations in which they are dominant or through guardianship of their American born children, who are eligible to citizenship and therefore privileged to own land.

According to a statement issued by the State Department immediately following the election, this result in California will not seriously increase the tension in the international relations between American and Japan. The Department had anticipated the vote in California and had tentatively reached an agreement with the Japanese Ambassador in Washington as to what action should be taken to satisfy the residents of California. Without doubt, however, this whole question will be one of the first to face the new administration when it goes into office the fourth of next March.

A great many predictions have already been made regarding Senator Harding's choice for the various cabinet positions and it is understood he will

announce his selections before his inauguration in order that the American people may have an opportunity to express their sentiment over his choice of official advisers.

Three of the men to whom cabinet posts will probably be offered are: Elihu Root, of New York, Secretary of State; Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury; Herbert Hoover, some cabinet portfolio that will give him an opportunity to display his ability as a business administrator, possibly Secretary of Commerce. Ex-Senator George Sutherland of Utah, one of Senator Harding's advisers in the presidential campaign, will probably be offered the position of Attorney-General, unless Mr. Root declines the portfolio of Secretary of State, in which event Mr. Sutherland is likely to be given this senior cabinet post. It has been frequently asserted that, in the event of Harding's election, General Wood would be given the post of Secretary of War as the result of an arrangement made at Chicago. Such an arrangement is emphatically denied by Republican leaders, however, although it is not denied that General Wood is under serious consideration for such a position.

There seems to be but little doubt in American financial circles that the Republican victory will have a very heartening effect on business conditions in the U. S. and it is everywhere predicted that, with a stable policy of national administration in prospect, both domestic and foreign business will speedily recover from the slump which has been evident in the financial situation during the last few weeks.

One of the most promising signs is in the trend of money rates to lower figures. For a month or more high call money has tended to restrict the volume of business in stocks, the rate having reached ten percent on a number of days and maintaining an average of about nine percent.

Where good securities of last summer yielded eight percent, it is asserted that within a few weeks seven percent will suffice and call money will drop to an average of eight percent. The climax of the demand for business loans is evidently passed for the last report of the Federal Reserve Bank shows a contraction of $50,000,000 in such loans. It may not be said that there will continue to be a steady decrease in loans but financial authorities seem to agree that the worst of the financial strain is over.

There seems to have been some concern, in financial circles, over the drop in the foreign trade of the United States during the past few months as indicated in the recent report of the United States Department of Commerce. August exports dropped $67,000,000 as compared with those of July, making the total the lowest of any month since December 1918. There will doubtless be a still further decrease in the September totals, although the figures have not appeared as yet.

It has been pointed out, in this connection, that these decreases are largely in breadstuffs, meat and dairy products and raw cotton, which makes it clear that Europe is becoming less dependent on the United States for their food supplies and by this time next year, should peaceful conditions be restored in Russia, there will be a still smaller demand. On the other hand, there is likely to be a greater demand from Europe for manufactured articles from America, especially if the exchange should be stabilized and foreign currencies put on a substantial basis.

There is, of course, another element in our foreign trade situation that makes it more complex and that is the enormous outstanding indebtedness resulting from our shipment of goods abroad. Between November 1, 1918 and September 1, 1920, the balance in favor of our trade account was well over $6,000,000,000. During the same period there were granted by the government, public advances amounting in the aggregate to about $2,500,000,000 and we purchased in this country probably about $650,000,000 of foreign government and private securities and shipped abroad gold to the extent of $400,000,000 in excess of the amount sent to us by other countries.

The balance thus indicated would suggest that today there is owing to us abroad some $3,000,000,000 which is not represented by bonds or other paper of long term nature. One of the first problems to be met by the incoming Republican administration will be this matter of foreign indebtedness, and some way will have to be found whereby the debt will be funded or its existence will constitute a constant menace to the stability of exchange and a consequent serious injury to the export-import business of the United States. At the present time foreign exchange seems to be hitting new low levels, the average for several days during the first week in November being lower than at time since March. Lire, francs and sterling have all been effected by the falling off.

Plans for pushing America's foreign trade to the limit do not seem to have been seriously influenced, however, by the exchange situation and the slump in exports. The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey has recently formed a subsidiary organization in France, associated with French capital. and is evidently preparing to go the limit in the fight against the encroachments of the Royal Dutch Company. It has been known for some time that the Royal Dutch was becoming a formidable factor of opposition to the expansion of the foreign interests of the Standard, Royal Dutch being linked with British oil interests in a campaign to corner the undeveloped oil fields of the world.

Financing to the extent of $200,000,000 has been done within a comparatively few months by the Standard Oil and this money, it is understood, will be used in a campaign of extension. At present the company is aetively engaged in securing interests in the South American fields and the acquisition of new territory with that which the Standard already controls in Peru gives it a wide reach of prospective oil land for development purposes.

The American Locomotive Co., and a number of the largest American car-building companies are entering the field of foreign trade much more actively than has previously been the case. The American Locomotive Co. has recently taken an order to deliver fifty one-hundred ton Pacific type locomotives to the Paris-Orleans railway in France. The value of this order is in the neighborhood of $4,000,000 and is the largest order that has been given an American Company since part of the Belgian order for equipment was placed in the American market some time ago.

In this connection it has been pointed out, by representatives of the Rumanian government who are in America to negotiate a loan of $100,000,000 to assist that country in meeting the most pressing of its economic and financial problems, that America in the near future, will be called upon to supply 3,000 locomotives 25,000 passenger cars and 50,000 freight cars, including oil cars, for Rumania. One American concern has already built 500 locomotives for Rumania, but shipment has been deferred because of the difficulties in payment due to the exchange situation.

The signing of the International Chinese Consortium agreement two weeks ago has opened up another possible field for railroad equipment companies. It has been pointed out by those most closely in touch with the situation that, although no applications have been made as yet for loans, it is considered not improbable that some will be forthcoming within a short time and that the first application will probably have to do with the further physical development of the Hukuang Railway, a project which attracted American financial interests in 1909.

Not only is China considered a fertile field for the development of companies such as we have mentioned, but the American automobile industry seems to be looking to that country for a great expanse in its foreign business. According to a recent report of the National Chamber of Commerce automobiles are now exported to 90 different countries of the world and China ranks near the top in the number of cars purchased, being far ahead of France and some other European countries.

The exportation of automobiles represents eight percent of the value of all manufactured articles shipped abroad, amounting to a total of 139,875 vehicles, valued at $166,961,709, the sum being over $220,000,000 when all automotive products are included. The future of the automobile industry is better understood when it is known that there is in the United States, one car for every fourteen inhabitants, and only one car for every 2,840 inhabitants thoughout the world.

The government is prepared to give its support to concerns who are planning to invest extensively in foreign trade. The Edge law has given the banks of the country the machinery by which our investment capital may be advantageously used to promote foreign trade, although up to the present our need for domestic capital has been so pressing we have had little to spare for the promotion of foreign trade under these provisions. These conditions are already passing, however, and the steady accumulation of capital will make it possible to enter more seriously into the development of foreign business.

Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board during the war, has come forward with a proposal to adopt an international credit plan patterned after existing co-operating marketing associations with the American Merchant Marine as the nucleus of the plan and with an international bond issue of from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 to finance it.

The recent convention of the Investment Bankers of America which met in Boston went on record with a prediction that the country is on the threshold of a new era of prosperity, and reports from various sections of the United States would seem to indicate the truth of this statement.

According to replies to a questionnaire sent out by the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Baltimore to bankers, merchants, professional men, farmers, industrial leaders and Chambers of Commerce in 900 different localities in the United States there is a universal optimism over the financial outlook.

Practically all of these representative spokesmen report the most healthy fundamental conditions affecting industry and trade. Retailers and wholesalers everywhere expect a good fall and winter business. Manufacturers in all sections say that their factories are filled with orders and that they are not troubled by a lack of raw materials. It is even reported that there is a general improvement in railroad conditions and that the car shortage is not so serious as at one time.

Among other things bank deposits show a substantial increase and there is no pessimism in farming districts. According to a recent report of the Controller of the Currency the total assets of national banks, state banks, savings banks, trust companies and reporting trust companies is $53, 079, 108,000, not including Federal Reserve banks. The resources of all banks in the United States break all records anywhere and exceed the combined assets of all the other leading nations of the world.

The only discouraging feature in the outlook is in regard to labor and building conditions, labor having increased in cost and the building situation being unsatisfactory, especially in the production of dwellings and apartments.

Building conditions do not seem to have improved along with the improvement in other industries and prices have been scarcely affected by the general drop over the country. Common brick recently tumbled 25 percent over night from $30.75 a thousand to $22.70, but common brick in 1914 was selling at $5.50 a thousand as against the present $25.00.

The same situation prevails in other materials. In the spring of 1915 cement sold for 62 cents a barrel at the dock as against $4. 10 at present. Cement manufacturers have contended that the acute car shortage and the high cost of coal has caused the exorbitant prices now existing. In the meantime building is being held up all over the country and the housing situation seems about as far from a solution as during the summer.

The increased production of coal, which is reported by the National Coal Association, and the easing up of the transportation problem may have some effect on the cost of materials, although, as in the case with the recent decline in manufactured commodities, it may be some time before the decreased cost is actually noticeable to the consumer.

Bituminous coal production has reached a 12,000,000 ton weeks production in the United States which is a sufficiently large amount to prevent a coal shortage this year. As a result of this increase the acute situation in the Middle West has been largely met and the worst of the soft coal stringency is over.

The speeding up of transportation has made it possible to supply the Missouri and Mississippi valley States without difficulty and the movement of bituminous coal to the Great Lakes for transshipment to Northwestern points has now reached the point where there is in operation a 4,000 car a day schedule. Conditions in the East have likewise improved considerably during the past few weeks.

Boston, November 6, 1920.

WHO WANTS A COPY OF THE INDEX?

THE index to Vols. IX, X, XI, XII of Millard's Review is now in process of publication. It will be issued only to those persons making written application for same. There is no charge. Orders must be received before December 1, 1920.

Address

MILLARD'S REVIEW
SHANGHAI

The Consortium and China's Famine

BY JEREMIAH W. JENKS, PH. D., LL. D.

Research Professor of Government and Public Administration, New York University; Chairman, Alexander Hamilton Institute; and Director, The Far Eastern Bureau.

CHINA is again suffering from a deadly visitation of one of the too often recurring famines.

Perhaps no other country in the world, with the possible exception of India in earlier days, has been so afflicted with flood and famine as China. The Yellow River, "China's sorrow," alone has been responsible for the loss of millions of lives from floods and perhaps for the loss of even more lives from famine, because the famines have been brought on at times by the destruction of crops by flood, although at other times by lack of rain.

Today it is estimated that between thirty and thirty-five millions of Chinese in an area of 90,000 square miles are threatened by starvation. These parts of Honan, Chihli, and Shantung are densely populated, there being an average of from 172 to 683 persons to the squaremile in this area. Such calamities must continue to come in any country with such a dense population until it adopts modern methods of transportation and more mobile plans for local financing.

The problem is an ancient one for China, but it is also modern. The great famine in 1877-8 is said to have caused the death of some eight millions of inhabitants of four great provinces. These disasters have occurred even within the last score of years several times, the visitations occurring apparently at intervals of from four to ten years.

It is quite possible that from the humanitarian viewpoint one of the greatest benefits that may come to China from the work of the Bankers' Consortium will be eventually the prevention of famine.

China can easily raise her own food supply in any year. A failure of crops or their destruction by flood does not extend throughout the country. It is only a local phenomenon, although in some sections where the population is denser than in any part of Europe—even Belgium—millions may die within a relatively restricted area.

It is understood that one of the leading purposes—if not the chief purpose—of the Consortium is to extend as widely and rapidly as possible China's railway systems. Naturally these extensions will be built on the most strategic routes from the economic viewpoint, so that supplies can be most readily transported from one section of the country to the other, from the interior to the coast and from the coast to the interior. As has been repeatedly proved—in China, in India, and during the period since the armistice even in Europe—famines can be promptly held in check or relief afforded if only adequate means of transportation can be supplied.

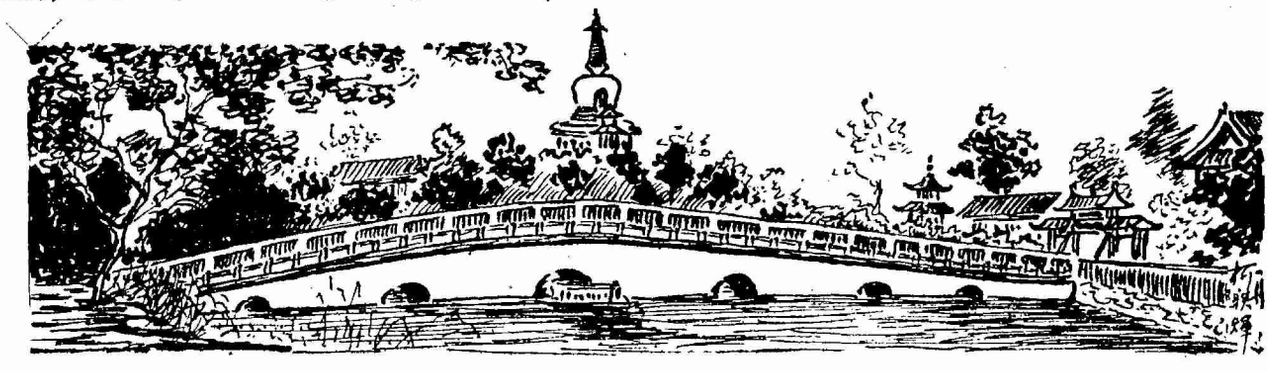
In a somewhat similar way so far as China is concerned, if the Consortum funds can be used to erect public works of a national character, for example, dikes to control the menace of floods and dams for irrigation projects, there would likewise be brought about increased prosperity and stable conditions which might add decidedly to the wealth of the country.

I well recall a statement of Lord Cromer, in a discussion of the reasons why the land tax was the chief source of revenue for the Egyptian government. When his attention was called to fact that ordinarily in most countries a good revenue plan would require a greater variety in taxes in order that income might be assured even though some one tax should fail, he replied: "But there is no possibility of a failure of crops in Egypt. We are not dependent upon clouds for our water supply and since the building of the great dam at Assouan, in addition to the other measures of control of the waters of the Nile, we are always certain of a sufficient water supply."

Some of our own experiences in the Far West, in connection with our great irrigation plans, emphasize the fact that there are many places in China where, if the funds were provided, a system of water control might be inaugurated which would alone go far toward preventing famines as well as increasing the wealth of the country.

It is well known that the famines of India have been most effectually blocked by similar measures. Great irrigation works have been erected in many of the separate states and each extension of the railway system affords another means of defense, in addition to the relief funds that have been created not only in British India but in several of the native states, so that early measures of prevention can be taken in case of flood and famine. As under the supervision of the British government in many parts of India arrangements are always made in case of famine for supplying labor on public works in order that means may be afforded to many thousands for purchasing food even at somewhat increased prices, in case of need, so in China it may very well be that in connection with the building of railroads and other public works there may be indicated to the Chinese governments, local as well as national, the policies that may wisely be followed to secure similar results.

It is interesting to observe how closely associated in such matters are humanitarian ideas and financial and business success. Perhaps the best way to relieve conditions of poverty and suffering in any country is to see to it that in that country there are opportunities for good business. It is thought that in the near future, the Consortium may have much to do in the way of promoting good business in China. —*The Far Eastern Fortnightly.*



Who's Who in China

Minister Liu Chung-chieh.

(劉崇傑字子楷)

Mr. Liu Chung-chieh, for some time Counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was appointed Chinese Minister to Spain and Portugal in October 1920. He left Peking on November 2 for Shanghai whence he will sail for Europe to take up his post.

Minister Liu was born at Minghouhsien, Fukien in 1880. After having studied Chinese at home under private tutors, he went to Japan for higher education and joined the Waseda University, where he graduated.

Upon his return to China he was appointed Counsellor of the Board of Education. He thus began his official life at an early age. A year later he returned to his native province and became superintendent of the Fukien College of Law.

In the last days of the Manchu Dynasty he served as Counsellor to the Chinese Legation in Tokyo. Upon the establishment of the Republic he was made First Secretary to the Chinese Legation in the same metropolis. At one time he acted as Chinese Charge d'Affaires.

In March 1917 Mr. Liu was appointed Counsellor of the Cabinet. Four months later he was ordered to act concurrently as Counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the spring of 1919 Mr. Liu accompanied Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, former Minister of Finance, to Europe to assist the Chinese Delegation to the International Peace Conference. He returned at the beginning of 1920 and re-joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the same capacity of Counsellor.

Commenting on Mr. Liu's qualifications as a diplomat, the Peking Leader in its November 2 issue said:

"The customs and language of the Japanese nation are all well-known to Mr. Liu, who is also well versed in the French language. He is considered to be one of the capable diplomats in the service. The Chinese government, appreciates his service by appointing him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid."

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

America's New World

From the Boston Tran cript

One of the things that persons who study the news of the day find it impossible not to notice and difficult to refrain from remarking is that the war won a great many readers to the study of foreign affairs. There has always been interest in the United States at any given time in some one or two outstanding features of the foreign news; there has never been so broad and intelligent an interest in so many phases of that news as there is at present. It is true that this interest is not so poignant as it was a year ago, before our own election campaign began to stir itself, but it is none the less genuine; it is well informed, and it is served by more seasoned American correspondents than ever before.

Persons whose business is with the making of newspapers find frequent stimulation to their professional pride in the very considerable number of their well-informed neighbors. Before the war the average man was aware that a miners' strike was progressing in England or that there was devastation in Italy as the result of an earthquake; now he repeats familiarly the names of the miners' leaders, speculates on the prospect of a labor government in England, and recognizes the names of the towns in Italy that are suffering from a new earth disturbance. As a result of the war and the Peace Conference he knows something of geography not only in Europe, but in Asia. Africa has become a place of railroads and politics instead of merely a dark continent; Shantung has become familiar in our daily speech even if we are not so intense about that province as when the Senate debate was in full swing; and the mention even of Batum and Baku easily finds a discriminating and intelligent hearing.

It is true, of course, that in the United States an interest in foreign affairs is more academic than, say, in England, which is the centre of a web of empire. The British papers have been cognizant of details of foreign happenings for more years than the American public has been aware. But immensely more practical interest resides here now than ever did before the war. This has been brought about by our participation in foreign trade, by the tremendous increase in our shipping, by the demand for the materials and the men for reconstruction, and by the connections formed by individuals who were introduced to new interests while in the military service of the United States. And so, while there will undoubtedly be a natural decline in the minute study of happenings abroad so far as the reading public is concerned, there is still a sufficiently large part of our population directly involved in the well-being of other countries to insure, when added to those whose academic interest refuses to die, that the cabled despatches shall continue to be fuller and more varied than at any time in our history before 1914.

It has become a new world for the newspaper reader, a world in which he has come to feel at home to the extent of passing opinion on the Anglo-Persian treaty, the probable reason for the sending of Jellicoe to the Antipodes or the justice of Japanese claims to the northern half of Saghalin. He is not surprised at

report that Semenoff has absconded, nor puzzled by the mention of Tacna and Arica, though indeed these latter names have been in the news longer than the Danbury hatters. He knows his way about, and has not yet quite lost the feeling that grew up in the war, that it was something of a duty to keep posted with regard to such matters. Moreover, the correspondents have won each his personal following; the habit of reading what Mr. Ackerman or Mr. Grasty or Mr. Eyre has to say is not easily to be broken. All this is good; America walks with a shrewder step for its knowledge of the world's affairs.

A New Military Pact?

From the "North China Daily News" (British)

The statements here made are necesarily published under reserve. But the source from which we receive the report is not one that would be guilty of irresponsible statements, only designed to cause trouble.

Recently, a report has been current in Peking to the effect that the Sino-Japanese Military Compact, so hateful to the Chinese people, will shortly be abrogated. As all the powers are keenly interested in this question, I would inform you of the true state of affairs. Both Premier Chin Yun-peng and General Chang Tsao-lin, pursuing a pro-Japanese policy, are doing their utmost to deserve the friendship of Japan. They have been discussing the terms of another secret agreement with her, by whose aid they hope to consolidate their respective positions. The announcement to abrogate the Military Pact was only made with the view of hoodwinking the people. By the terms of this new secret agreement, Japan would secure the following concessions:—

(1) Freedom in moving troops in Manchuria and Mongolia.

(2) Partial right over the Chinese Eastern Railway.

(3) Monopoly in supplying munitions of war.

(4) Indefinite postponement of the submission of the Shantung question to the League of Nations.

Premier Chin and General Chang would in turn obtain these benefits;—

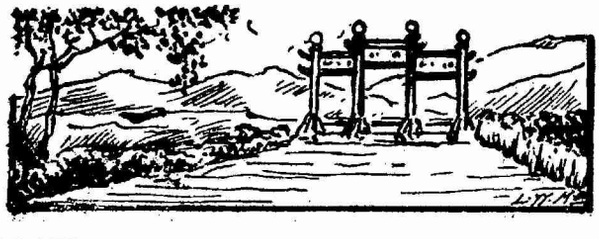
(1) Financial help to present Cabinet.

(2) Help and support to Chang's Pan-Manchurian policy.

(3) Refusal of loans to the Southwest and the Anfuites.

(4) Restriction of activities and movements of Hsu Shu-tseng.

According to the above terms, Chin and Chang would appear ready to sacrifice Manchuria and Mongolia to Japan in order to safeguard their own interests. Yu Chun-han, their delegate to Tokio, who was commissioned to negotiate this agreement, has reported the principal terms to Peking above outlined. A Japanese officer, who returned home specially on this business, has confirmed these terms in a telegram addressed to Sakatani, a Japanese adviser to Premier Chin. This agreement will be signed as soon as details have been completely arranged. The government will see to it that the signing will not be delayed a day longer than is necessary unless the people at once raise a very strong protest.



15-078

Chinese Press Comment

TRANSLATED BY FRANCIS ZIA

The New Manifesto of the Military Government

From the "Hsin Shun Pao" (Chinese)

The Civil administrators of the Military government of Canton have issued a manifesto giving an outline of their new administrative policies. Three reasons are given for the heartrending disappointments which the Chinese Republic has sustained:—(1) The monarchical campaign of Yuan Shih-kai; (2) the revolt of the Tuchuns who threatened to besiege Peking if Parliament were not dissolved; and (3) the revised *coup d'état* effected by Chang Hsun, the "Tiger" of Hsuchow, who tried to restore to Hsuan Tung the imperial throne which he had voluntarily abdicated. Although the Tuan Chi-jui clique had, since the sixth year of the *Min Kuo*, been directly responsible for a series of disasters which had befallen the people, not a word of censure appeared in the manifesto. Does not this lend colour to the persistent rumour that Sun Yat-sen and Tuan Chi-jui are "getting together"? And is it not a case of glaring inconsistency on the part of Sun Yat-sen who brought into existence the Military government for the express purpose of overthrowing the Tuan clique whose activities were bitterly condemned by him in the first manifesto issued by the Military government where the Tuan Chi-jui Co. were openly accused of treachery against the Republic of China? Of course, times have changed, and the union of the forces of Sun and Tuan will be a military asset to the Military government. But the adoption of such expedient measures for the "defence" of the Provisional Constitution will arouse general suspicion regarding the real motives that underlie the noble cause which the Constitutionalist leaders have set out to rescue from the hands of militarists and autocrats.

The Mob Attack At the Kiangsu Provincial Council

From the "Shun Chow Jih Pao" (Chinese)

The case of the mob attack at the Kiangsu Provincial Council calls for a patient investigation of the actual facts in order to show the emptiness of the fabricated argument that the weavers assaulted the members of the Provincial Council because the latter were preparing a legislative measure that would throw thousands of weavers out of employment. After a careful analysis of the facts, we had no hesitation in reaching the conclusion that the mob was entirely engineered by profiteers who seek to keep up a monopoly that will injure three enterprises at the same time, the cocoon industry, the weaving industry and the silk trade. It must be remembered that the regulations by which the cocoon dealers were bound to dispose of their goods according to predetermined conditions, were formulated at a time when cocoons were scarce owing to local disturbances and when the dealers were at liberty to charge exorbitant prices. But these regulations have already outlived their usefulness and the members of the Provincial Council of Kiangsu were merely doing their duties when they decided that the interests of the cocoon and kindred trades would be better served by the abolition of these regulations. Will the new legislation deprive weavers of work? "No," we emphatically reply. When the cultivation of cocoons is free from restrictions, the prices will not go up because the cultivation will be undertaken on a more extensive scale, and this will result in stability of

prices on account of increased output, and incidentally more "rice bowls" will be created for labourers. To those who inquire if the new legislation will place foreign buyers of cocoons in competition with the consumers, we will say that the effect of such healthy competition will produce economic betterment which can not exist under a monopoly of purchase. In the third place, we assure those who doubt whether the new legislation will prejudice the silk business, that the silk merchants have ample guarantee against an unfavourable turn of the silk market once they begin to push their goods into new fields where existing demands are not properly met. Moreover, the prices of silk have not proportionately decreased in spite of the reduction of the prices of cocoons.

Under these circumstances, we cannot but entertain very strong suspicions regarding the cause of the mob demonstration. To put it more plainly we believe that the outbreak has been inspired by profiteers.

Chang Hsun as Director-General of Afforestation

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

When the news was recently received regarding the proposed appointment of Chang Hsun to the inspector-generalship of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhwei, the people lodged a vigorous protest and the matter was shelved. It is now reported that the government will invest Chang Hsun with a new rank, that of Director-General of Afforestation in the Three Eastern Provinces. Perhaps the difference in the degrees of influence attached to these two posts makes the government believe that the latter appointment will escape public censure. Whether this supposition is correct or not remains to be seen.

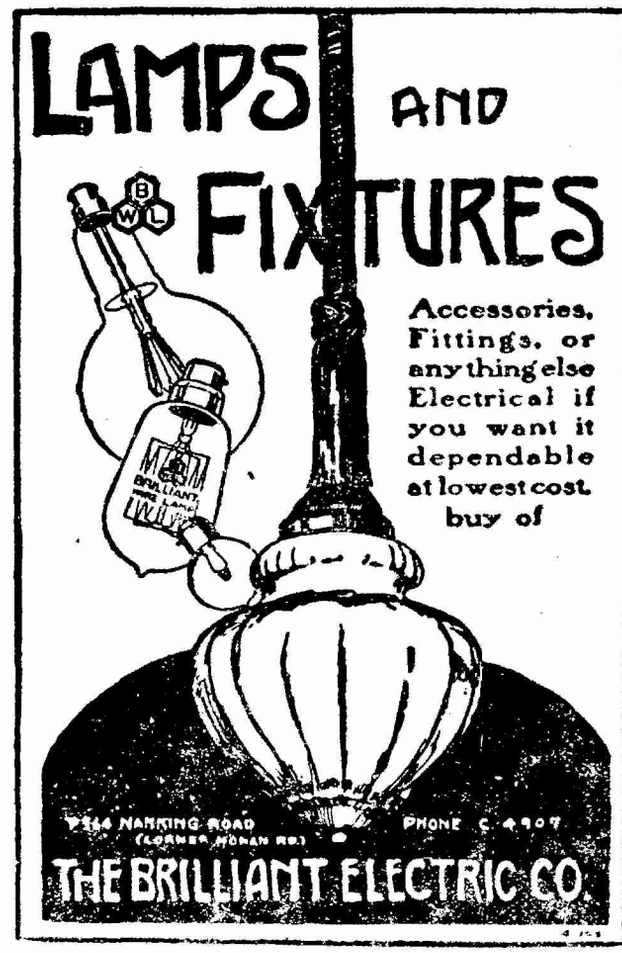
Now Chang Hsun, a mere daring soldier, knows nothing about afforestation. He will be a figurehead, which shows that the post is offered to him simply to please him by reinstating him in the government service. But this is a course exceedingly objectionable when it is borne in mind that he has committed traitorous crimes against the Republic, which debars him from government employ in perpetuity. Sometimes a political sinner is pardoned and readmitted into government service, but this happens for one of two reasons: (a) the circumstances are so exceptional that the pardon will be attended with public approbation; (b) the offender has such rare qualifications that the non-reinstatement of him in the government service will be a loss to be deeply regretted. Neither of these considerations is applicable to the case of Chang Hsun.

It is already rumoured that Chang Tso-lin has up his sleeves some ambitious project for the execution of which he will find Chang Hsun's cooperation very useful. While Chang Hsun cannot make a success of afforestation, he is smart enough to turn his post of director-general of afforestation into a vehicle for the misappropriation of national funds. The government has already been hampered in its doings by the presence of one war-lord in Fengtien. Why does it fail to see that the sending of Chang Hsun to the Three Eastern Provinces is just like equipping a tiger with wings?

Self-Government for Yunnan

From the "Shih Pao" (Chinese)

From a recent report from Yunnan we learn that Tuchun Tang Chi-yao has decided to withdraw from the military arena in order to apply his whole attention to the problem of introducing self-government on a large scale in his province. This is a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healthy sign showing the wane of intervention of politics on the part of military men. Hitherto the Peiyang clique have made their aggressive influence felt throughout the country. The Kwangsi troops have virtually been dictating the military policy of Kwangtung, and the Yunnan troops have been attacking Szechuen.

Now that the cry of union is again renewed both in the North and South and that the Kwangsi troops have suffered defeat while Tang Chi-yao has decided to give up fighting, we are perhaps justified to hope for the advent of a new era of peace. At any rate, the sphere of military engagement has been considerably curtailed. Yunnan is a remote province not easily accessible; but it has all the needed resources to make a success of its program of reconstruction along educational, agricultural and industrial lines.

New Homes for China

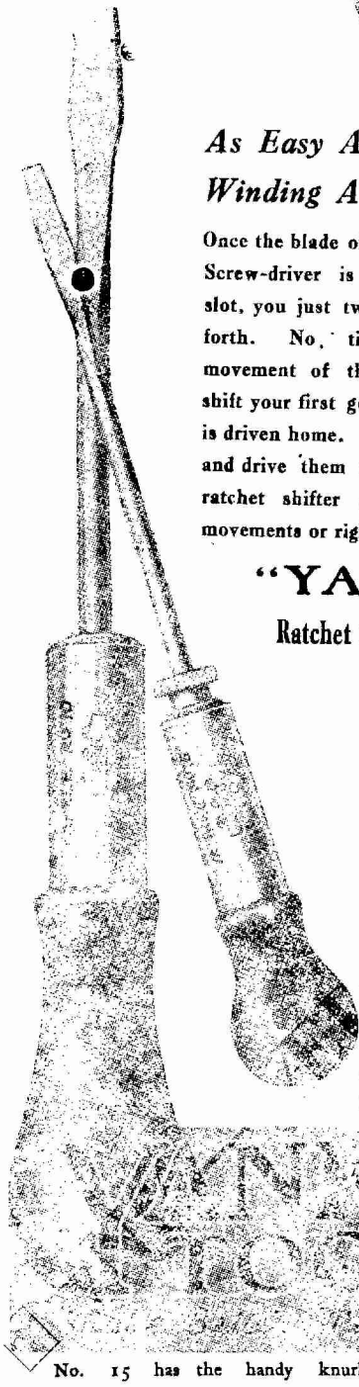
From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

Three things deserve the earnest attention of moral reformers who seek to reconstruct the homes of the Chinese people. It is merely a case of abandoning certain bad customs that have been transmitted from generation to generation for many centuries.

Enter wedlock with due caution. The custom of the parents undertaking to conclude betrothal contracts on behalf of their sons has made the sons depend on their parents for material support after marriage. In order to do away with this practice, young people should avoid premature marriages and should study carefully the problem of their financial situation, answering conscientiously this question: *"Can I support my wife and children and maintain a home in moderate comforts?"*

Abolish the "greater" home policy. The historical incident of Chong Kung-yih maintaining a home

The same principle of ratchet mechanism that is found in the stem-winding watch is used in the "Yankee" Ratchet Screw-driver, only on a larger and stronger scale.



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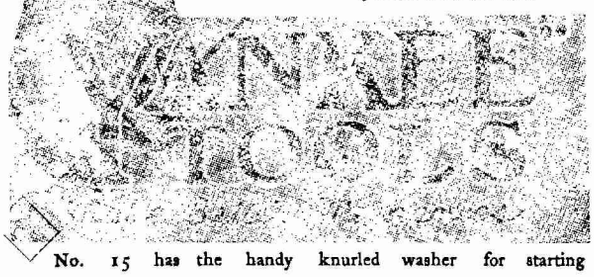
No. 11 is same as No. 10 except Shifter, which moves across instead of parallel with the tool.



No. 15 has the handy knurled washer for starting wobbly screws with thumb and forefinger while hand steadies the driver. Diameter of blade, 3-16".

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where *nine* generations had lived together peaceably has always been held up as a model for the "greater" home policy. But apart from the internal and external differences which this policy involves, it is inimical to the spirit of independence which characterises *smaller* homes. Parents should give their children a good education and then let them live separately after their marriage.

Make Inheritance an Uncertain Quantity. As long as the sons of rich families have the prospects of fat patrimony dangling before their eyes, they refuse to be up and doing because they feel that their wants are already provided for. This state of mind kills initiative and deadens the creative faculties of young men. For the sake of safeguarding their children, parents ought to equip their offspring with mental and moral riches, and declare while they are alive that the distribution of their wealth is subject to their final decisions to be made known through a will

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Temperance Propaganda by Miss Frances Wong

An aggressive temperance propaganda was conducted during the past few weeks by Miss Frances Wong, Secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, among the various government and mission schools and, colleges in Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang. Miss Wong is visiting the Wuhan cities from Changsha in company with Miss Tinling. Being an eloquent speaker and having travelled extensively in the United States recently, Miss Wong made a most effective appeal for temperance to the young boys and girls of this center, and whenever she spoke she left with her audience an impression that never failed to produce the desired effect.

In an address before an audience of about one thousand students at Chung Hua University of Wuchang, Miss Wong remarked that smoking and drinking, besides being an onerous burden on the purse, have a very deleterious effect on health.

The wine merchants of America, Miss Wong observed, on account of the movement there to keep America dry, are turning their attention to China. She urged that every effort should be made by the Chinese not to allow them to use China as dumping ground for their products.

Besides emphasizing the importance of temperance, Miss Wong said that despite the present chaotic political situation in the country and China's discouraging political history of the past nine years, China has moved and is moving along industrial and educational lines. During her stay in America last year when the student movement for better government was in full swing in China, an American professor said to her that the movement was something unprecedented in China's history and deserved the highest admiration and encouragement. The employment of Chinese woman labor in the country has also increased considerably. According to Miss Wong ten times as many women are now employed in the Chinese industrial world as ten years ago. The temples of ten years ago are now school buildings, while industrial plants are now running on sites formerly deserted and regarded as useless.

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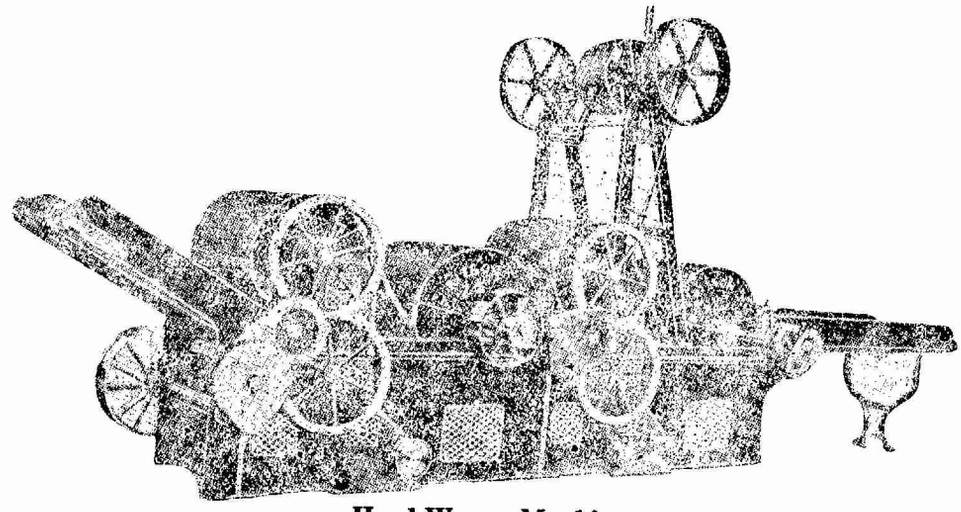

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In an address in Hankow, Miss Wong made the following remark: "I have travelled through many places in China where anti-opium laws and regulations are in full force. But contrary to my expectations, the opium traffic and the habit of opium smoking are spreading at an appalling speed, and the opium trade has developed into varions ramifications. On the part of officials it is unlikely that they are not aware. In fact they know all about the nefarious trade. What they do is to suppress it on the one hand and encourage it on the other, thus making lots of money for themselves and keeping the opium curse a continued source of evils in China. In many places, too, military expenditures of the militarist officials are being met with revenues raised from opium taxes, or rather opium taxes under a more fancy name."

Referring to the evils of drinking, she said that the habit of drinking is growing in popularity with the Chinese people and unless the present generation effectively shuns liquors seriously harmful effects will be caused to the Chinese nation. "In Chinese society today," she said, "drinking is considered necessary to keep up one's "face" and to make one up-to-date. At first Chinese only knew of Chinese liquors, such varieties as Shaohsing wine, fun wine, red wine, etc. At present foreign liquors are considered of high taste and fashion. At their feasts and dinners most Chinese prefer foreign drinks to native wines. This is the added reason for more extensive propaganda among Chinese against drinking. The Chinese, young and old, men and women, must unite in combating the most undesirable, harmful dissipating habit of drinking."

Before an audience of girl students and young women, Miss Wong took up an equally important problem—foot-binding. Miss Wong discussed the harmful effects attendant on the unhealthy practise of tying up and checking the natural growth of the girl's limb for the simple sake of making the feet small for fashion. She enumerated the numerous and far-reaching bad effects on Chinese womanhood, adding that it is the height of folly to keep up fashion at the expense of body, health and free enjoyment of life.

During her lecturing propaganda Miss Wong had her time practically booked up for lectures to various schools and organizations in these cities. Among the schools and organizations she addressed were: Trinity School, Chung Hua University,

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on a Cadillac is simply perfect. There is no other word for it. It is far and away superior to anything I have seen elsewhere. The infinite pains taken over the infinitely small jobs are most impressive."

From an interview with the distinguished English designer, Mr. Lawrence H. Pomeroyh published in The Motor, the English National Motor Journal, August 4th, 1920.

We have never spoken as strongly of the Cadillac as does this generous English critic.

Respecting the patriotic pride of England, France and Italy in their own splendid products, we have never made invidious claims of Cadillac superiority.

But, as we have said before, the group of men whose life is bound up in the betterment of the Cadillac, would be less than human if they did not experience a deep satisfaction at such tribute from European sources.

Surely, it is no slight thing for these men to be told, or for Cadillac owners to hear, that America's great car is also proclaimed the great car for the world.

We feel that there is no impropriety in publishing the facts, since England has so generously disclosed them.

We feel that every man, woman and child, in the more than one hundred thousand homes in which the Cadillac is a household institution, will derive an added pride in their ownership, of which we have no right to deprive them.

It would be hypocritical for us to pretend that we believe that the English engineer, who is quoted above, has overstated the case in his reference to Cadillac workmanship.

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We accept the heavy responsibility which this world leadership implies, and pledge ourselves that we will endeavor to the utmost to continue to deserve it.

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Normal School, Y. M. C. A., of Wuchang; Wesleyan Mission School for Girls at Hanyang; and St. John's Middle School, and Street Union of Hankow. Addresses were booked for several other schools in Hankow which Miss Wong was compelled to drop on account of her illness. She is now in the Roman Catholic Hospital of Hankow.

Miss Wong is a native of Anhwei province. She is a graduate of the Southwestern University in America where she gained recognition for her scholarship. She has recently returned from the States, and is at present devoting her time to temperance propaganda work for the Women's Christian Temperance Union travelling in the Central Yangtze Valley.

Hankow, November 27, 1920.

With the American Woman's Club

The Music Department of the club had the program in charge for the last meeting held at the Carlton Cafe, on Tuesday afternoon, December 5. Mrs. R. I. Clapp, vice-president of the club, presided over the meeting in the absence of Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, president, who is at present ill at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium. Folk music and folk dancing were special features of the program, daughters of the members of the club representing the various countries such as Russia, Germany, England, Wales, Spain, Ireland, Italy, France, Denmark, Sweden and Scotland. The Misses Lorraine Fleming and Helen Morse brought forth much applause when they appeared in 1776 costumes and danced the minuet number and no little enthusiasm was shown when they appeared for the second number clad as Spanish dancers. They displayed much skill and graceefulness in their dancing.

The program was in charge of Miss Lila Lamond, a member of the faculty of the Shanghai American School, Miss Frances Taylor read a paper on "Secular Music of Mediaeval Days." The program was as follows:

France—

Songs—Quant li Rosignol Jolie....Chatelain de Coun
(Troubadours) .....(12 century)
Oma tender Musette..Monsign
Mr. A. G. Loehr

Dance.—The Minuet.
Misses Helen Morse and Lorain Fleming

Italy—

Songs—O Sole Mio N. N.
A Surrentina A di Capu
Mr. Brunelli

Germany:

Songs—Sommerlied Midhardt von Reuentha
(Minnesingers) ....(13 century)
Minnelied..... 15 century
(Minnesingers)
Mr. A. G. Loehr

Spain—

Songs—Unto a Poor Blind Lover May Song.
Miss Myra B Olive

Dance—
Misses Helen Morse and Loraine Fleming

England:

Songs—O Willow, Willow.
Christmas comes but once a Year
Mr. H. E. Muriel

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Not what you **see** but what is **concealed** within the case differentiates the Yale lock from other kinds.

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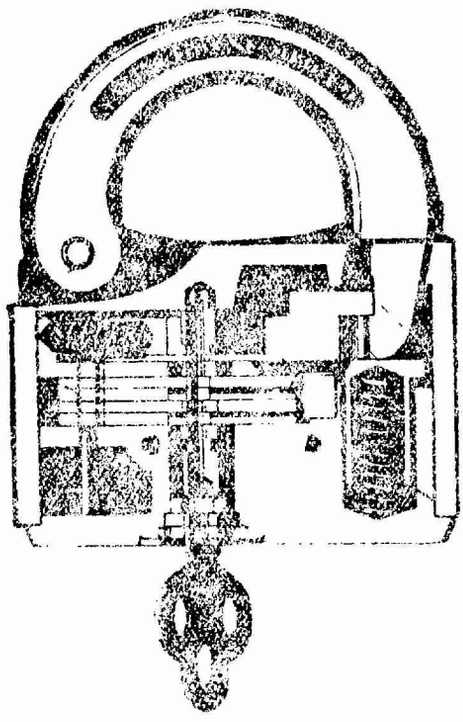

In this mechanism is **strength**—Strength to resist an attack of force when wires and false **keys** have failed. In this strength and perfect workmanship is **your** security; the security you buy when you insist on Yale products.

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Dance—Sailor's Hornpipe.
Misses Virginia and Claire Sullivan

Scotland—
Songs—Glenlogie.
Laird o'Cockpen

Ireland—
Songs—The Minstrel Boy
I know where I'm going.
Mrs. N. Mathieson
Dance—Irish Jig,
Misses Olive Crane and Leonora Bernard

Wales—
Songs—Nos Gwgl Calan
Pa Le Reathyr "Amen."
Mr. Pierce Edwards

Denmark—
Songs—Elvehoj
Gangerpiliton
Sweden—Spinn! Spinn!
Mrs. S. A. Magnussen

China—
Songs—Moo Lee Hwa
Selected
Mrs. S. M. Woo

Russia—
Songs—Vo Pole Tuman Zatumanelsya
Zaplaitesza Blaiten
Mrs. Brunelli
Dance—
Mrs. Antonikovski

* * * *

One of the most attractive and interesting Christmas sales will be that of the Social Service Department of the club on the afternoon of Tuesday, December 14, at the Carlton Cafe from 3:30 to 7 o'clock. A special feature of the bazaar will be the tea dance, music being furnished by the Carlton orchestra from 4:30 to 7. Tables have been arranged for the various articles placed on sale and members of the department will be in charge. Some of the articles to be on sale include home made candy, fancy work of all description, beautiful Christmas boxes, plants, ferns, flowers place cards, Christmas cards, cakes, jellies, jam, and special attention should be called to the men's neckties made from Chinese silk in all colors and designs. Those desiring to form parties are asked to notify R. I. Ellis, restaurant manager of the Carlton Cafe. A cover charge of $1 is to be made for tea.

* * * *

A large number of members of the Literary Department visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Raven of Great Western Road, Shanghai, on Saturday afternoon, December 4, to view a rare collection of porcelains. The grouping of the various varieties in the different rooms aided the visitors in classifying and retaining impressions. The Sung celadons divided adherents with the *blanc de chine*. Examples of both the classes are rare and numerous. The Ming and Kang Hsi blue and whites, and the powder blues form another notable group, some single pieces of white shine with gem-like brilliance, which the dull day could not obscure. The drawing room contained the early potteries and treasured Sung *flambe* and a collection of the later Tsing porcelains. A few early bronzes and screens were shown.

* * * *

A donation party will be given by the Social Service Department of the American Woman's Club

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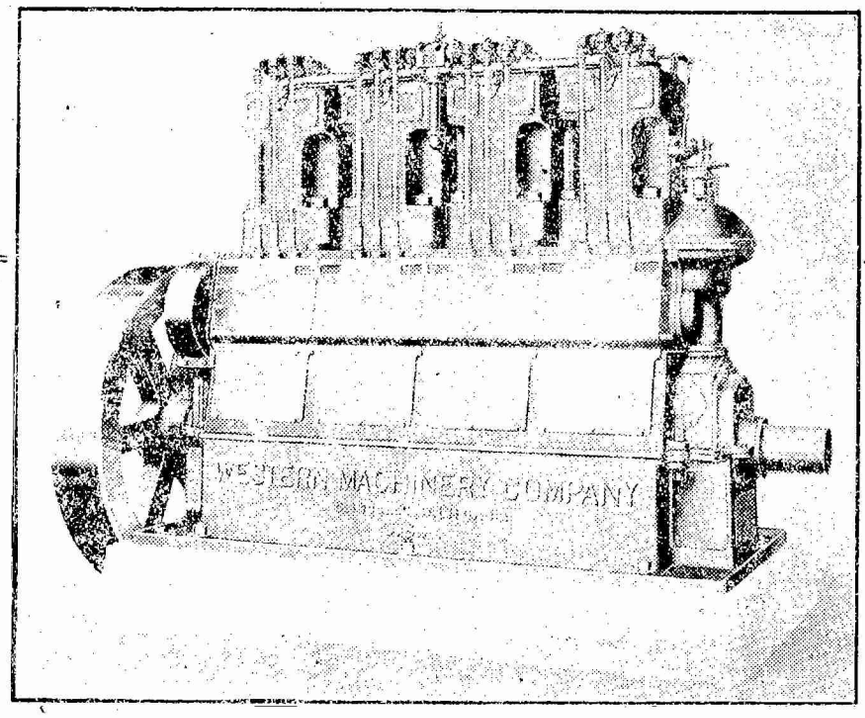

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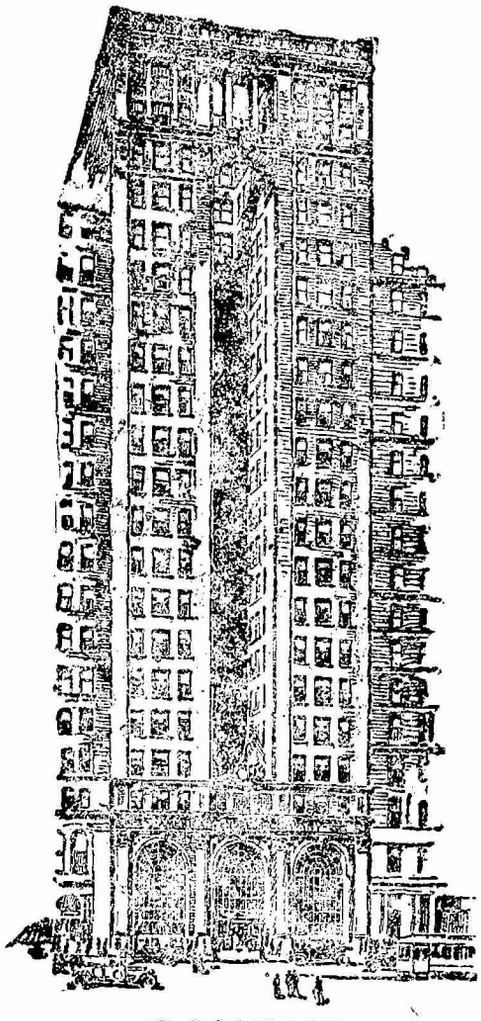

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15-088

at the Foreign women's Home, 18 Baikal Road, on December 16 at 2 o'clock. (The date for the party was previously announced for December 15). All members of the club as well as members of the American community are especially invited to attend, who are interested in the home. Mrs. R. I. Herrick and Mrs. F. A. Van Buskirk will be at the home during the afternoon to receive gifts, It is hoped that a large number of donations will be made to the home in the way of old household utensils, linen, bedding, cups and saucers, chinaware, food and clothing.

* * * *

A continuation of the discussion of Chinese porcelains will be made at the meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club on Friday afternoon, December 10, in the Royal Asiatic Society Hall at 4:30 o'clock. Mrs. H.A. Wilbur, chairman of the department will conduct the meeting. Mrs. B. A. Edwards will give a paper on *Fanciile Rose*,, five colour variety of porcelain and examples of this variety will illustrate her paper; Mrs. Challoner will give a sketch of Chien Lung, the Manchu Emperor, who was patron of many arts, throughout his long reign. A group of photographs have been secured and will be shown representing *blanc de chine* porcelain, the variety discussed at the last meeting.

Italians Want Home News Service

A news service from Italy either by wireless to the Chinese government or French radio stations in Shanghai is the subject of a request that has been made to the Foreign Minister of Italy by the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai.

G. A. Bena, president of the Shanghai chamber in the request points out that a daily news service is being recived in China from British, French, and American sources and that a similar daily press report could be sent from one of the larger wireless stations near Rome.

Chinese Bankers' Convention

The first national convention of the bankers of China opened at the headquarters of the Chinese Banker's Association of Shanghai, 3-4 Hongkong Road, on Sunday, December 5. The program of the convention as outlined on its opening day consisted of: the adoption of a financial program for China; the adjustment of internal loans, the unification of the national currency, and the financing of constructive enterprises that are able to furnish adequate securities. No definite policy toward the Consortium will be discussed, according to advanced information.

Twenty-three delegates from all parts of China attended conference. They are as follows:

Messrs. Chow Tson-ming, Fong Kang-chin and Chu Gnu--son, (Peking); Tan Tang-ya, Chang Won-chien and Hsu Yu-heng, (Tientsin); Sze Chin-son and Ching Chee-chin, (Hankow); Wong Lin-pa, Yu Yao-see, Tsao Zun-chin, Liu Shan-cheng and Yen Chiae-fu, (Tsinanfu); Liu Han-jun, (Pengpu); Chie Kou-chin, Chow Chee-len and Yu Zir-chon, (Hangchow); and Zan Chon-soo, Sung Han-chang, Y. M. Chien, K. P. Chen, Li Ming and Sun Chien-see (Shanghai).

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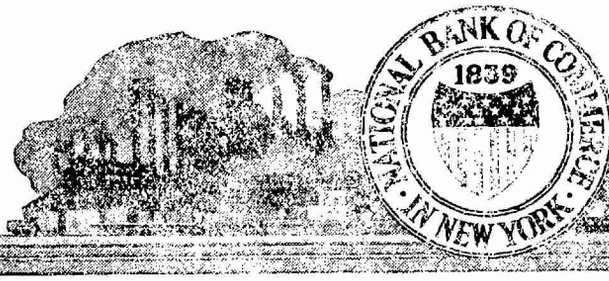

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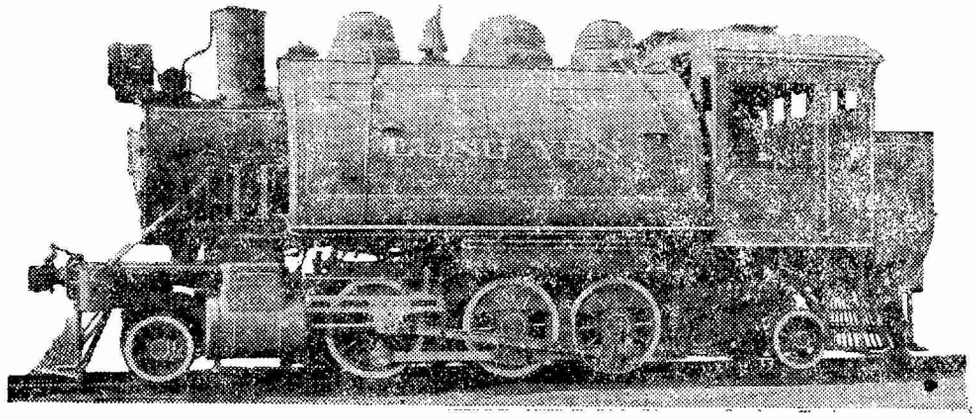
Disposing of the Communications Surcharges

Starting industrial relief work on a section of the Tsangchow-Hsih Chia Tsung Railway. The men and children shown in the picture are all famine refugees. Men near policemen are engineers and officials of the Ministry of Communications.

15-090

BALDWIN

Double-Ender Locomotives For Industrial Service in China



Six-Coupled (2-6-2) Double-Ender Saddle Tank Locomotives recently completed for the Lung Yen Mining Administration

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The construction of road beds for the Tsang-Shih, Pen-wei and Tao Yen railways will be made possible by the surcharges collected from the government railways, telegraphs, posts, telephones and other similar organizations under the control of the Ministry of Communications, according to a recent announcement from the Ministry. No deduction will be made for the extra expense incurred by the handling of these funds and they will be devoted exclusively to this use for the employment of famine stricken labor.

The following is the text of Industrial Order No. 850 of the Ministry of Communications, promulgating the accounting regulations governing surcharges collected by the Ministry for industrial famine relief:

1. Surcharges collected from Government Railways, Telegraphs, Posts, Telephones and other similar organizations under the control of the Ministry of Communications shall be used exclusively for constructing road-beds of the Tang-Shih, Yen-Wei and Tao-Yen Railways for purpose of providing work for famine sufferers.

2. No deduction whatever shall be made for expenses incurred for handling the collection of such surcharges by the various organizations under the control of the Ministry of Communications.

3. Surcharges collected by the Railway Stations shall be handed over to the Head Office of Railway Administrations concerned through the usual channel, and those collected by the Postal and Telegraph Offices shall be handed over to the Directorates concerned every ten days.

4. The Railway Administrations, Telegraph and Postal Directorates shall undertake to deliver monthly all the silver dollars and new subsidiary coins so collected to the Banks designated by the Ministry. Surcharges collected by the different telegraph offices shall be remitted to the Peking Office for transfer and deposit at the Banks. Such funds shall be credited to the Account of the Famine Relief Commission of the Ministry of Communications, and at the same time a report, together with the Banks' receipts, shall be forwarded to the Famine Relief Commission of the Ministry for audit.

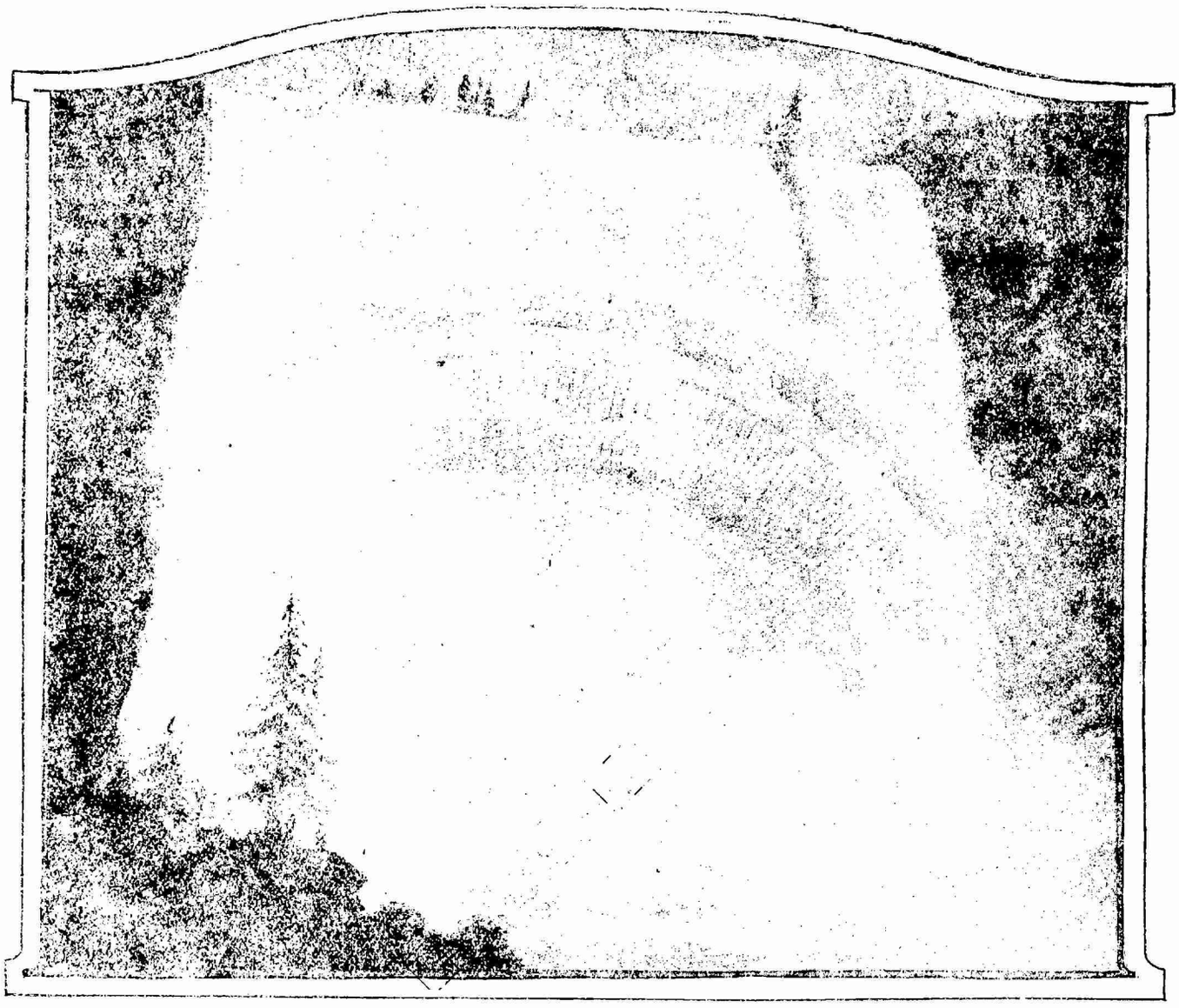
5. All coppers collected by the Peking-Mukden, Tientsin-Pukow, Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyush Railways shall be sent monthly through their administrations to the government Copper Exchange Office in Tientsin and Peking, which shall credit same to the account of the Commission. These receipts together with the Banks' receipts shall be sent to the Commission for audit. Other Railways, Post and Telegraph offices shall send at the end of every month their copper coins to the Banks designated by the Ministry for deposit, and at the same time a report together with the Banks receipts shall be forwarded to the Commission for audit.

6. The Banks and the Copper Exchange Offices after receiving such funds, shall immediately credit same to the account of the Commission, and an account statement shall be forwarded to the Commission for audit.

7. The rate of interest for relief funds deposited in the Banks and the Copper Exchange Offices shall be separately arranged by the Ministry.

8. The Bank of Communications and the Hsin Hua Savings Banks shall be the officially designated banks.

9. The Commission shall provide a cash account which shall show the amount of surcharges collected by the Railways, Posts, Telegraphs and



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10. After having received reports from the different organizations and accounts statements from the Banks and the Copper Exchange Office which have been audited and found correct by the Commission, receipts shall be issued to those concerned and their accounts shall be separately entered accordingly.

11. For any disbursement of the funds collected, a pay order shall be submitted to the Ministry of Communications for sanction and cheques for same shall be signed by the Chairman of the Commission.

12. A voucher shall be required of every cash payment and same to be numbered serially and pasted in a book for every month.

13. All sums received and disbursed shall be published monthly in the newspapers by the Commission.

14. After every six months all accounts and vouchers of the Commission shall be audited by accounting experts appointed by the Minister of Communications. A full financial statement shall be made thereon and shall be published in the papers.

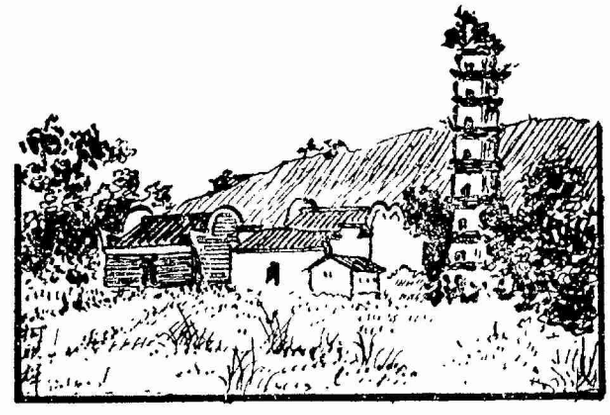
15. The Regulations shall be in force from the date promulgation of publication.

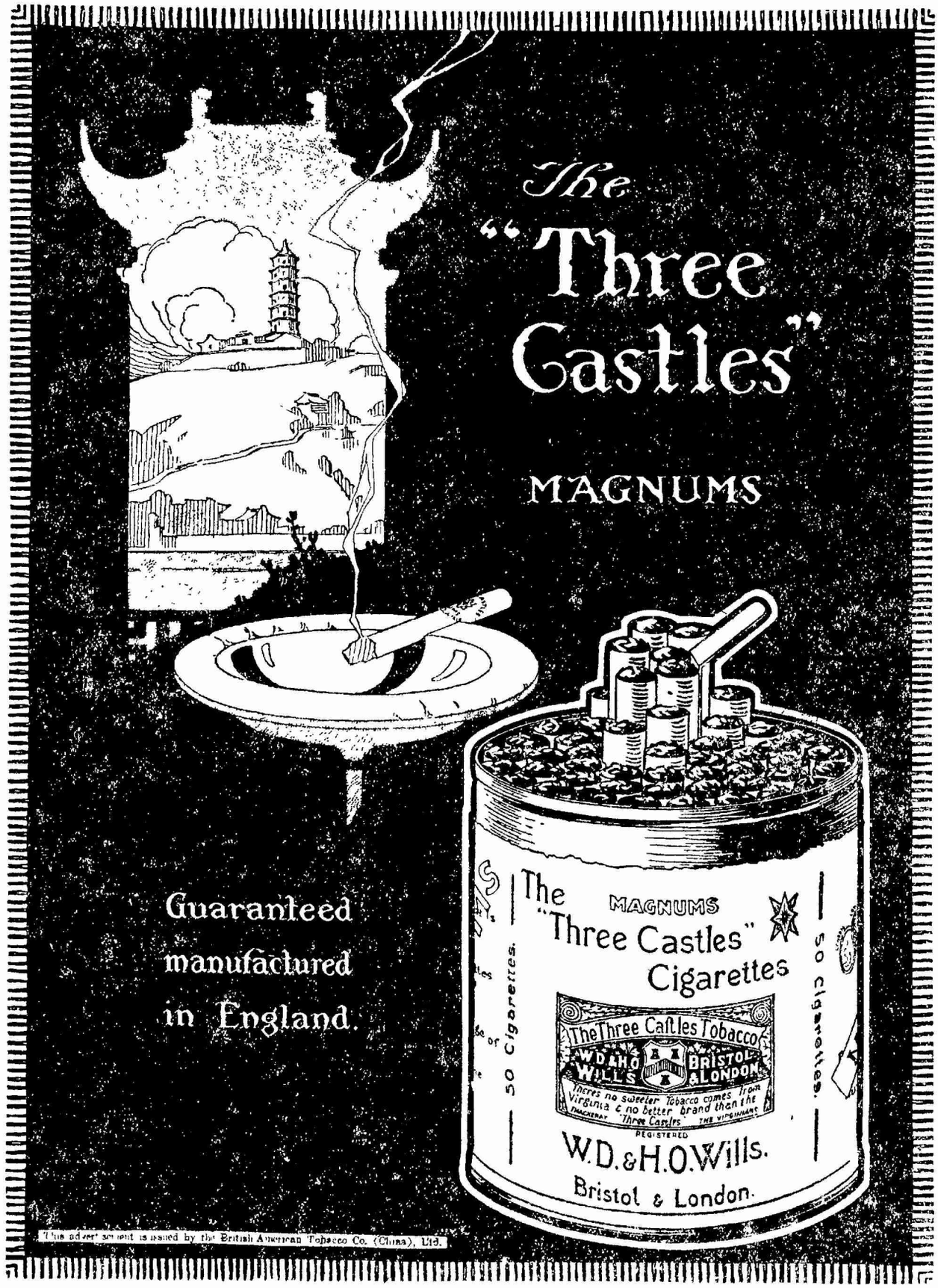
U. S. Again World Lumber Market

The world is again turning to the United States for its supplies of forest products, and the exports of of timber, lumber and other forest products for the calendar year will aggregate about $200,000,000 against an average of $70,000,000 annually during the war period, according to the National City Bank of New York.

Russia heretofore has been the greatest rival of America in this trade but as this source has been closed the United States attracts all of the European and Far Eastern trade which was once Russias.

Oriental demands for American lumber and other forest products have increased in recent years. In the eight months of 1920, for which details are now available, the Orient, including Asia and Oceania in the term, took approximately $10,000,000 worth of this class of material from the United States against less that $3,000,000 in the same months of 1919. Curiously enough the United States imports from Canada, Norway and Sweden and the tropics an almost equal amount of wood products as her exports, these being mostly wood pulp for paper making and cabinet woods for furniture.

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Shanghai is Shipping Board Base

The activities of the United States Shipping Board have been transferred to Shanghai and M. A. Perry, representative of the Board in the Far East and M. E. Merriman, secretary of the Oriental organization, have established headquarters at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works. S. L. Ware, Shipping Board inspector, has been in Shanghai since last June.

Thirty-four steamers have been contracted of by the Shipping Board in the Far East. Thirty of these were built in Japan and have already been delivered. Four are being built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works of Shanghai and are the largest steamers ever constructed in China. The four are sister ships each having a dead weight tonnage of 10,500 and a length of 429 feet. The first of these, the *Mandarin*, was launched on June 3, and the second, the *Celestial* on August 5. These two are now being outfitted for delivery. The remaining two vessels, *the Oriental* and *the Cathay* will be launched during the early part of the coming year.

China Has One-third of World Coal Supply

The nation of China ranks third in coal reserves of the world, according to a recent Geological Congress held in Canada. The supply of the country is rated at 996,000,000,000 tons or 14 percent of the world's entire stock estimated at 7,398,000,000,000.

The United States is given the largest reserve estimate with a total of 3,839,000,000,000 or 53 percent of the total reserve. Canada ranks next to America with 1,234,000,000,000 or 17 percent of the world's aggragate.

Men and Events

James P. Connelly is no longer connected with the United States Court for China.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Rawlinson a son, John, on December 8, at the Victoria Nursing Home Shanghai.

M. T. Stauffer of the China Continuation Committee, 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, departed for Ningpo this week on a short business trip.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Putnam Hall of Worcester, Mass., and Edwin C. Heinsohn of Shanghai, has been announced by Mrs. Milton Stauffer, sister of Miss Hall.

Dr. H. H. Lowry, formerly of Peking University, returned to China after a six months vacation spent in America on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*, Sunday, December 5, enroute to Peking.

W. C. Sprague, manager of the Standard Oil Company of North China, and Mrs. Sprague departed for Manila on Sunday, December 5, where they plan to spend the winter months.

C. W. Atkinson, of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, will serve on the Municipal Salaries Commission in the place of W. C. Sprague, manager of the Standard Oil Company for North China, who has resigned.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Shanghai American School will be held at the school, 172a North Szechuen Road, on Wednesday

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December 15, 1920, at 9.00 A. M. There will be a dinner of the board and of the faculty at 7.30 P. M.

Miss Harriet Geithmann, advertising manager of the Eldridge Buick Company, Pacific Northwest distributors, Seattle, is in Shanghai on business. Miss Geithmann has been touring North China and departed on Sunday November 5 for Manila and South China.

The launching of the Tientsin-Pukow's Railway steamer, *Cheng Ping*, will take place on Saturday, December 11, at 2 o'clock, at the Kiangnan Dock, Shanghai. The length of the *s. s. Cheng Ping* is 155 feet, breadth 31 feet, draft 8 feet, and speed 13 knots.

The new premises of the Union Club are now ready for occupation and will be open on Monday, December 13, for the use of members and the supply of meals, etc. They are located in the Bank of Communications building, third floor, entrance is at No 1-b Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Hsu En-yuen, Chinese vice-president of the Chinese American Bank, Peking, who departed for America several months ago, is planning to return to China about January 1, on the *s. s. Venzuela*. Mr. Hsu is spending a short vacation at Riverside, California, before returning to China.

Frederick W. Stevens, and Mrs. Stevens and party sailed from San Francisco on November 19, on *s. s. Siberia* for Tokio where they will spend a week before sailing for Shanghai, They plan to depart for Shanghai December 16, on the *s. s. Monteagle*, from Yokohama, according to information received this week.

Frederick E. Lee arrived in Shanghai on Sunday, December 5, on the *s. s. Tenyo Maru* to join the staff of the U. S. Consulate as Economist Consul. This is a comparatively new department of the consular service, its representatives being assigned to different parts of the world to carry on investigations of economic matters in the country in which they are placed. Mr. Lee is staying at the Astor House.

T. Y. Chang of the Commercial Press, Ltd., addressed the December meeting of the Advertising Club on Wednesday afternoon, 5:30 o'clock, at the Chinese Y. M. C. A., 120 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai. His discussion treated the problem of an advertising campaign for Triangle Milk. He covered the entire subject in a most comprehensive manner and gave a very clear exposition of how this education should be handled.

Sun Han-chang, manager of the Bank of China; David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A.; H. Y. Moh, manager of the Hou Seng, Ta Dah and Yu Fong Cotton mills; K. P. Chen, manager of the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank, and Y. F. Ziar, a Chinese attorney, have been named as the Chinese advisory board to the Shanghai Municipal Council by the Chinese ratepayers through the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. All of the men elected are widely known both in Shanghai and elsewhere in China.

Money and Trade is the name of a new bulletin which is to be issued monthly by the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd., of Shanghai. The first issue, which has just been released, is dated December 1, and contains a review of the money

Who's Who in China

Volume Two

Is now ready for distribution and will be mailed out to subscribers in the next few days. This year's issue contains more than 300 pages and includes the pictures and personal biographies of the leading men of China in political, business and professional life. The book is printed on good paper and is suitable for any library.

This book is designed for the use of Legations, Consulates, Business Men, School, College and City Libraries, Newspaper Offices—in fact anyone interested in China. It gives just the information desired regarding the men who are now the leaders in China. It gives their ages, educational attainments, information regarding their professional and official achievements and general idea regarding their present position in Chinese affairs.

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The first edition of *Who's Who in China* in 1919 was oversold. The Second Edition is limited. If you desire a copy, your order should be placed at once. Please use the attached blank form, enclosing 10 cents additional for postage.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce

15-102

market and trade conditions in China. The various departments, which are well prepared, consist of money and exchange, raw silk, cotton, cotton yarn, piece goods, hides and skins, tobacco, seeds, coal, tea, flour and hair nets. There has long been a need in China for such a report and the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank has now begun to fill this. The issuing of monthly business reports has become the most valuable feature of large banking institutions both in America and elsewhere in the West. This pamphlet is issued both in English, and Chinese.

Miss Elizabeth Goucher, a member of the faculty of Ginling College, a Chinese woman's college of Nanking, passed through Shanghai last week enroute to Foochow on a short visit. Miss Goucher is accompanied by her sister, Miss Eleanor Goucher, and father, Dr. Goucher, a prominent educationalist of Baltimore. Dr. Goucher for many years was connected with a woman's college of Baltimore of which he was the founder, and which school now bears his name. The party are on a tour around the world. Miss Goucher recently announced her engagement to Mr. Chapman of the Wesleyan Mission, Hankow. While in Shanghai they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sites and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Raven. A reception was held in their honor on Wednesday, afternoon December 1, at the home of Mrs. Raven, 405 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai.

The opening of the first Y. M. C. A. Hut for Industrial Workers took place at Woosung on Saturday December 4. Dr. C. T. Wang presided and delivered the inaugural address. There was also special music by the Lunghua Orphanage Band, health plays by the Boys Division of the local Chinese "Y." and moving pictures. At the same hour on Sunday afternoon there was another program, chiefly intended for students in the Pootung district. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee, Y. M. C. A., spoke, and in the evening there were moving pictures. The hut is a large matshed capable of seating 1,200 people. It is under the direction of W. S. Chen, a former Y. M. C. A. secretary with the Chinese Labor Corps in France, and is intended to serve the large industrial population in Pootung.

The Yale University Alumni Directory for 1920 has reached Shanghai and it is of interest to note that of the 603 living graduates residing in foreign countries, China heads the list with 119, Canada, Japan, England and France following in the order named. According to the Directory, graduates and ex-members of the University are distributed about China as follows:—Anking 1, Canton 4, Changsha 13, (1 woman), Chefoo 1, Chinwantao 1, E. Hongkong 1, Fenchow 1, Foochow 6, Haiphong 1, Hangchow 3, Hankow 7, Hongkong 8, Hsiku 1, Hupeh 1, Ichang 1, Kaifung 1, Kiangsi 1, Kwei Yang 1, Nanking 5, Newchwang 1, Nodoa 1, Peking 26, (1 woman), Pingting Chou 1, Shanghai 38, (1 woman), Shaowu 3, Swatow 2, Tangshan 1, Tientsin 6, Tingshian 1, Tsinan 2, Tsining 1, West River 1. Of the more than 20,000 graduates listed, law engages the largest number, 3,809 following that profession; manufacturing is second with 2,467; finance third with 2,435; while the educational group comprises 2,174 and engineering, 1913.

At present it is estimated that there are some 100,000 people on the verge of starvation in the province of Shansi. Every moment's delay is adding to the death roll in those districts most seriously affected, says a letter of the Famine Relief Committee. The letter in full continues: Before long we shall have 300,000 to 1,000,000 to provide for, since in many districts the food supply is running short every day and before the winter is out these too will be destitute. To meet this tragic situation our society has only about $250,000 in hand—scarcely enough to provide for six weeks ahead. No lives need be lost if there is a hearty response to this appeal. We confidently hope therefore that all who are able will come to our aid, and we assure our subscribers that we will do all in our power to insure their contributions being used to relieve the sufferers. The workers are honorary and the Committee consists of both Chinese and foreigners. At present rates five dollars will approximately keep one man from starving till the spring harvest. We hope that no one will turn down this appeal if they are in a position to help. Subscriptions should he sent to Mr. C. C. Wu or Rev. T. E. Lower, honorary treasurers, Taiyuanfu.

News from North China

In accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Finance the Peking Octroi is levying a surtax of one per cent beginning from December 1, in aid of famine relief.

By a Presidential Mandate issued on November 30, Wei Chen-tsu, Minister to Brussels, was appointed one of China's delegates to the Conference of the League of Nations.

The Peking teachers' strike which was declared for November 30, has been postponed on the promise of the Minister of Education that sufficient funds have been secured to pay their arrears for the last two months.

The Grand Famine Relief Ball given at the Hotel de Peking on the Thanksgiving Day resulted in the raising of $19,000 for the purpose of famine relief. Mei Lan-Fan, one of the most famous actors, gave a few plays as his contribution to the success of the Famine Relief Fund Ball.

Major-General Crozier, late Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, has arrived in Peking from Japan on his tour of the Orient. He will remain in the capital for a few days and is being feted by the lately organized Peking Post of the American Legion and other public bodies.

M. I. Yourin, delegate from the Far Eastern Republic, was formally received in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister, on Tuesday. It is believed in Peking that negotiations for the resumption of trade relations between China and Russia are being discussed.

In accordance with the prearranged plan, Mr. Funatsu, Japanese Consul-General, left Tientsin for a tour of inspection through the territory under his Consular jurisdiction, leaving the Settlement station on Tuesday, this time visiting Tangshan and Shanhaikuan. He returned to Tientsin on the 3rd instant.

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15-104

Early this week, Dr. C. C. Wang, former Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, was appointed Associate President of the Chinese Eastern Railway, to assist General Sung Hsiao-lien to reorganize the administration. Dr. Wang is the most qualified person for the post in China today.

The new Tientsin Golf Club, in Consular Road, Russian Concession, was formally opened on November 28, when a Peking team journeyed down to play return matches. Ideal weather favoured the Club. In the evening the Peking players were entertained to dinner at the Astor House Hotel.

President Hsu Shih-chang has asked Ex-President Li Yuan-hung to use his good offices and mediate with the South so that the unification of China can be realized, but Mr. Li is said to have declined to comply with the request of the President on the ground that he is not qualified to undertake the difficult task.

The women students of Peking University gave a Chinese version of "The Bluebird" to an enthusiastic audience at the Y. M. C. A. on the evening of November 27. This was the first time when Maeterlinck's symbolic drama was given in Chinese. More than a thousand dollars were raised for the famine relief fund.

By order of the Ministry of Finance between five and six million dollars notes of the Bank of Communications were burnt on November 29, in front of the Central Park at Peking. The face value of the Peking notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications is now sixty-eight percent, that is, about ten cents higher than a fortnight ago.

The government has appointed Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, China's delegate to the International Postal Conference being held at Madrid, in succession of Liu Fu-chen, Chief of the Postal Department of the Ministry of Communications, who is said to have proved himself incapable of representing China at the Conference.

The Scotsmen of the capital met to dine at the Wagons Lits Hotel on the evening of November 30 to commemorate St. Andrew's Day, and lay plans for a St. Andrew's Society in Peking such as exists in every other city of China of considerable Scot population. Thirty Scotsmen were present. Alexander Ramsay is the chief promoter of the organization.

The first general meeting of the Women's Department of the American Red Cross, organized for famine relief work, was held at the American Legation on Wednesday. Many American Women were present. It was decided to organize a refuge home for girls and children taken from the famine areas. The establishment has been furnished by a prominent Chinese.

The Russian Literary and Dramatic Circle gave an amateur performance at the Russian Club on Sunday night with the object of raising funds for the Russian Club Library. A three act-comedy "Beloshveika, the Sowing Girl," was staged before a large and appreciative audience. This was the first time since the organization of the Dramatic Circle that a performance of such size has been undertaken.

Thomas Alfred Noud, acting General Manager and Secretary of the Tientsin Press, Ltd., died last

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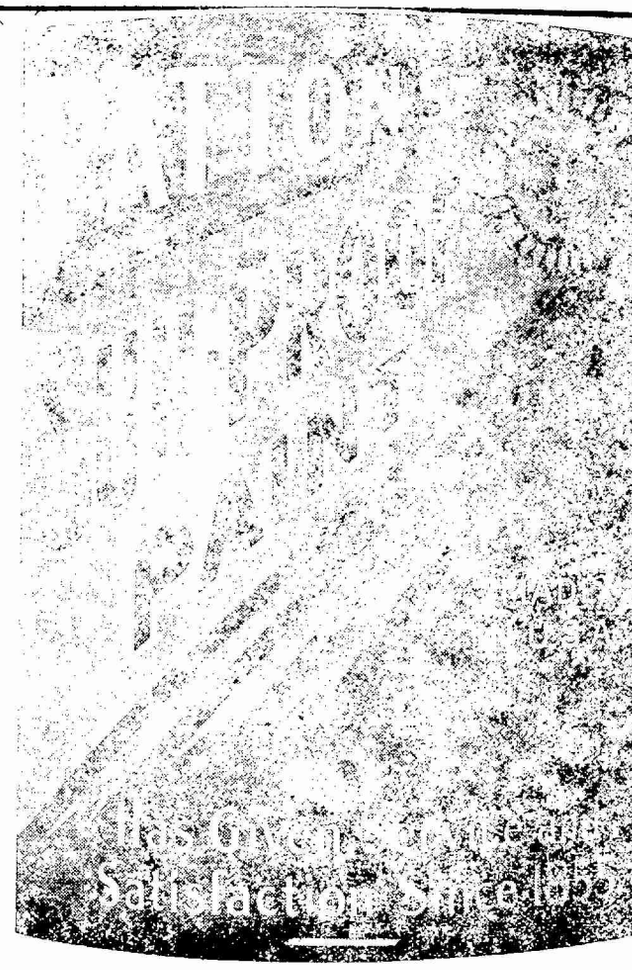

15-105

Pamphlets and Books Dealing With China

Published by MILLARD'S REVIEW and for sale at the following prices:

"China's Present Political Situation"

By Dr. Westel W. Willoughby, professor of political science, John's Hopkins University, with comments and observations by Hon. T. R. Jernigan, dean of the American bar in China, former Consul-General and at present representative of the Hague Tribunal in China.

Price .....10 cts.

"China's Case at the Peace Conference"

By Thomas F. Millard, author of several authoritative books on China and unofficial adviser to the Chinese Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. This pamphlet contains all of the treaties and documents, secret and otherwise, pertaining to the Shantung Decision and other matters.

Price .....20 cts.

"Who's Who in China"

Edited by M. C. Powell and H. K. Tong. This book contains more than 300 pages and consists of biographical sketches of most of the leading men of China in politics, business and the professions. Each biography contains a picture, information regarding age, education, official positions held, and is just the book that every one needs who is interested in knowing the men who are making modern China.

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"The American Eagle Has No Permanent Resting Place in China"

By Upton Close, one of the newer writers on China, who has had many years of professional experience in the country and who is rapidly gaining a reputation because of his insight into Chinese life and politics. This pamphlet is for Americans, in that it is designed to present to the "people back home" the necessity for greater support being accorded to the American Consular and Diplomatic Offices located in the Republic of China. Buy a copy and send it to your friends in America.

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"The Port of Shanghai"

By E. C. Stocker, Engineer, Whangpoo Conservancy Commission. Every business man regardless of where located should have a copy of this pamphlet. It gives a complete survey of the Shanghai port with figures and statistics regarding shipping, customs regulations, harbor accommodations and connections, wharves and lighterage facilities, docks, railway facilities, climate, etc. There is a map giving details regarding harbor depths, anchorage facilities and so on.

Price .....20 cts.

"The Government of Shanghai"

By E. C. Pearce, former chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai. In view of the present agitation in Chinese circles for the right of participation in the government of Shanghai and the other large treaty ports of China, this pamphlet should receive a wide circulation in China. The further fact that Shanghai constitutes a small League of Nations in which more than a dozen different nationalities participate, should insure a circulation of this booklet abroad.

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MILLARD'S REVIEW
SHANGHAI

Saturday night. Mr. Noud felt unwell on Tuesday, complaining of having a cold, and on the following day he called in his medical attendant. His condition was very serious on Friday, and on Saturday night he expired, the cause of death being catarrh and pneumonia. The funeral took place on November 29.

Chu Chi-chien, former Minister of the Interior, has been ordered to go to France next spring to receive for the President the degree of doctor which the Paris University has conferred upon the Chinese Chief Executive. On this trip Mr. Chu will be accompanied by Dr. Y. T. Tsur, former President of the Tsing Hua College, and Wang Ting-chang, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as Secretary and Councillor, respectively.

Under the supervision of the judicial authorities, a large quantity of opium and morphia seized from smugglers and smokers was burnt outside the Temple of Agriculture at Peking on Monday morning in the presence of representatives from the different government organs. In addition to 5,230 ounces of opium and over 2,000 ounces of morphia both in the raw and prepared state, a large collection of opium and morphia paraphernalia was burnt.

The Peking High Procuratorate, according to the Peking press, has now completed its grand jury investigation of evidence as to the criminal acts of the Anfu leaders, and is framing criminal charges against the refuges in the Japanese Legation on grounds of embezzlement, misappropriation of public funds, bribery and other counts. Separate cases are being made against each man. A strong request for the extradition of the Japanese Legation's refugees will be made of Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North-China Star Publishing Company was held in the offices of the Star on Wednesday. The old board of directors consisting of Mr. Myron Simon, Dr. Charles J. Fox, Mr. A. C. Cornish, Mr. J. F. Ferrer, Mr. R. T. Evans, and Mr. H. K. Tong, was unanimously re-elected. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held immediately, afrerwards, Dr. Fox was elected President, with Mr. Simon as Vice-President, Mr. Tong, Secretary and Mr. Evans, Treasurer.

A deputation of the directors of the Nan Shan Tang Charity Institution waited on E. Fox, in charge of the department, to thank him, as the representative of the firm, for the many contributions which the British-American Tobacco Company have made in connection with Tientsin charitable work. To mark the occasion, a procession beginning at Nan Shan Tang turned out in the city, being made up as follows: brass bands of the Charity School, the Police Administration and the Chiao Yang Yuan and the directors of the Charity Institution, nearly five hundred participating.

Mr. Chow Tzu-chi, Minister of Finance, met the representatives of foreign banks on the 27, in order to learn the policy of investment to be followed by the new Consortium. The representatives informed the Financial Minister that the Consortium solely aims to make economic investments in China, and would ask land tax for security. To this Mr. Chow is credited to have stated that China needs at present a political loan more than anything else. Questioned by the bankers as to whether or not China has any intention of applying for a railway loan, Mr. Chow

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SHANGHAI

replied that the matter concerns the Minister of Communications.

The result of the census of the Japanese at Tientsin taken on October 1, has been published. According to that, Japanese residents in North China number 6,559, consisting of 3,684 males and 2,875 females. They are distributed in the following order:—

	Male	Female
Tientsin Japanese Concession	2,141	1,794
Foreign Concession	377	272
Native City	31	14
Peking	826	664
Shanhaikuan, etc	309	131

When the above is compared with the population of Japanese in North China at the end of last June, a decrease of 302, according to the *China Advertiser*, is noted in the Japanese Concession, an increase of 37 in Foreign Concessions, and a decrease of 52 in the native city, in all a decrease of 317. At Peking, the number is reduced by 138, whereas at Shanhaikuan, etc. an increase of 216 is observed, but in the latter number 162 of Japanese crews of steamers anchored at Chinwangtao then, is included.

Peking, December 4, 1920.

News from South China

Mr. William H. Gale, the new American Consul-General at Hongkong, has arrived at his post.

Professor K. Taikeo S. Kintaro, with 44 students from the Formosa Medical College, visited Hongkong and Canton the last few days.

Mr. Chau Lu has succeeded Dr. Lew Yuk-lin, a former Chinese Minister at London, as Salt Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces.

Among the foreign visitors at Canton the last few days were Mr. and Mrs. Garner Curran, special representative of *the Trans-Pacific* and the *Japan Advertiser*.

The Second Kwangtung Provincial Assembly, charged of being illegally elected, has been declared valid and capable of functioning as a legislature by the Civil Governor

Gambling will be considered a capital crime on and after December first of this year, according to a proclamation of the Civil Governor to be issued in the next few days.

The West river is now safe for the Hongkong-Wuchow traffic, as no more fighting has been reported. British gunboats are on the river protecting British commerce and ships.

The Allied Army Headquarter of the Cantonese troops has been abolished, as Civil Governor Chen Chiung-ming is now Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy in Canton.

Many Hongkong schools and other institutions are giving benefit entertainments or doing other things to raise funds for the famine relief in North China and the war aid in Kwangtung.

Dr. G. Henry Gray, secretary of the physical department of the National Committee of the Y. M. C.

Berkefeld Filters

Household Filters, Enameled Iron
$18.—

Decorated Stoneware Drip Filters;
in 2 sizes 2½ & 4½ gallons
$25.— and $30.00

House Pump Filters; P. F. 1
$50—

Glass Drip Filters
$10.—

Travelling Pump Filters;
A. F. 1 with stirrup
$27.50

House Pump Filters; P. F. O
$35—

Filter Candles; large $3.—, small $2.50 each
Illustrated booklet will be sent free on application.

The advantages claimed for the Berkefeld Filters are:

1. They are simple in construction, and can be easily cleaned and sterilized.
2. They give a filtrate free from any suspended matter and from germs, provided proper attention be paid to regular cleaning and sterilizing.
3. They give an output of sterile filtrate from five to ten times larger than other germ-proof filters.

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Notice

Ministry of Communications

The Ministry of Communications is now in need of Chinese students who have been trained either at the Universities or Higher Technical Schools in China or abroad on the following subjects:—General Railway Administration, Accounting, Traffic, Workshop and Store Management, Railway Laws and Regulations, Railway Statistics, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Railway Engineering, Bridge Design and Construction, Surveying, Drafting, Masonary, Hydraulic Engineering, Car Manufacturing, Signal Engineering, Testing of Materials, etc.

Applicants shall send in their applications together with their diplomas, certificates, and published works, if any, not later than the 31st of December 1920 to the following address :—

Mr. CHENG HUNG-NIEN,
Director of Railway Department,
Ministry of Communications,
Peking.

Every application must contain the address of the applicant. Non-residents of Peking need not file their applications in person.

Suitable positions will be given to successful candidates.

Unsuccessful candidates will have their diplomas, and other documents returned to them according to the address given in the application.

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

Chinese Government Railways

THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifenfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Pienlo line-which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

A. in China with offices at Shanghai, is now in Canton in the interest of the Far Eastern Meet to be held in China next year.

In spite of the late disturbance in Canton, the Municipal Public Works Department has been running as usual. Now there are many modern roads in this city, and consequently the number of motor-cars has nearly reached the hundred mark.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, and other Cantonese leaders of the Constitutionalist party are expected in Canton on or before November 28, when the community and the officials and troops will give them a rousing welcome.

Mr. T. T. Cheng, a graduate of Chicago University, the new manager of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, has announced that this provincial institution will soon reopen to business. The bank was suspended because of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi conflict some two months ago.

Rear Admiral Tang Ting-kwang has refused the appointment of the Ministry of the Navy by the Military Government Administrative Directors. At present the Independent Chinese Navy in Canton waters is under the command of Captain Lin Yung-mu of the *C. S. S.* "*Haichi*," the largest ship of the fleet here.

The government arsenal at Sheckcheng, Canton, partly destroyed by the retreating Kwangsi troops late last October, is being repaired and will soon be able to operate in all its departments. This arsenal is said to be the second or third largest in the country. Mr. Chen Wing-sen, a Yale graduate, is the new director of the plant.

The Americans in Canton celebrated their Thanksgiving Day with a service at the Morrison Memorial Hall, Canton Y. M. C. A., which many other nationalities also attended. Vice-Consul in Charge, Mr. W. A. Adams, presided over the meeting, while the Rev. P. H. Anderson of the Baptist Mission preached the sermon.

Sir M. Fitzmaurice, C. M. G., of the firm of Goode, Mathews, Fitzmaurice and Wilson, consulting engineers for harbors to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, who has been in Hongkong in behalf of the government, studying the harbor and its needs, for the purpose of making a report on its future development, has practically completed his survey and will leave shortly for home.

It has so far not been definitely decided whether or not there will be a formal declaration of war against Kwangsi by Kwangtung, Lu Yung-ting, the Inspector-General of Liang Kwang by appointment of Peking, is preparing for war against Kwangtung, however, he having refused to order the remnants of his men to leave the Yamchow and Limchow districts of Kwangtung, although his men are being defeated everywhere.

The City of Shiuhing, one of the most important towns along the West river, has been completely cleared of Kwangsiites, the evacuation of the non-Cantonese enemy beginning as early as November 15. During the fighting, the largest of the Cantonese aeroplanes under the commander of Captain Chang Wai Jang was damaged, but the pilot, Captain Chang, and two associates succeeded in escaping capture by the

Kwangsi troops. One member of the crew was killed.

The Canton Y. M. C. A. is having a membership campaign to enroll 2,500 members for the coming year. Among the leaders of the seven teams competing for the highest enrollment are General Ngai Bong-ping, Commissioner of Police; Mr. Chan Lim Pak, compradore of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank; Dr. Kwan Sum Man, District Salt Inspector; Mr. Fo Sun, a son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Director-General of the Kwangtung Conservancy Board; Mr. Lau Woon, Acting Managing Director of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section; Mr. Kin Sheong Fan, principal of the government Normal High School; and Mr. Wong Keong, Superintendent of Canton Customs.

H. W.

Canton, November 26, 1920.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

December 2. Mutinied soldiers terrorize Ichang with looting and firing; American British gunboats on way.——Chekiang, Fukien and Shensi provinces said to be joining Southern government.

December 3. Condition in Ichang more settled with sixty casualties.——Peking rejects suggestion Diplomatic Corps regarding Russian move.

December 4. Minister of Finance rebuked by Consortium representatives for letters unfavorable to group.

December 5. Foreign gunboats reach Ichang.

December 6. Chinese correspondent *North China Daily News* says Sino-Japanese Military Pact to be replaced by second understanding.

December 7. Ichang quiet and under control.

December 8. Shanghai selected as Far Eastern base for U. S. Shipping Board.

JAPAN

December 5. Japanese issue warning to Red forces regarding lines of communciations in Siberia.

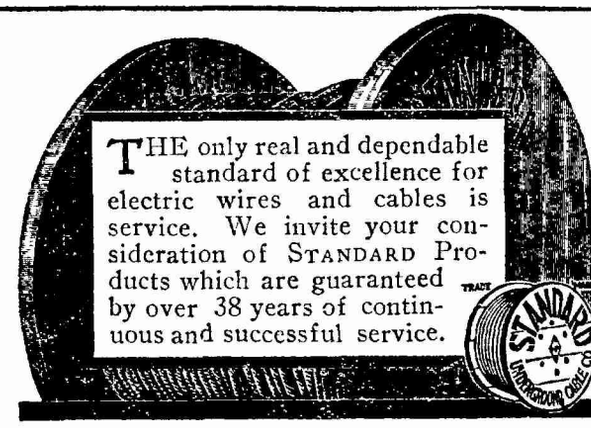
December 7. Japanese War Office charges missionaries with inciting Koreans and making necessary Chientao massacres.

GENERAL

December 2. Viscount Ishii tells League of Nations Assembly that Japan will not press race equality point even tho people demand it.——Ponzi, Italian get-rich-quick promoter of Boston, sentenced to four years after a plea of guilty.

December 3. London dispatch says D'Annunzio has declared state of war against Italy, Fiume blockaded. ——Wilson accepts position as mediator in Armenian case for League of Nations.

December 4. London report charges Sinn Fein with plots which extend over all England.——D'An-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"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificient scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintin ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12,34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4 24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13 22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4 45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2 13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1 03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21 50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

15-112

nunzio forces are said to be preparing to fight Italy.——British gold and silver export bill passes second reading in House.

December 5. Rome dispatch tells of repulse of small Italian fleet by D'Annunzio's troops.——German Ex-Kaiserin said to be on point of death.——New revolution in Mexico imminent, according to New York report.

December 6. Allies warn Greece they cannot recognize government by Ex-King Constantine.——Sinn Fein bomb explosion reported in London.——League of Nations takes up consideration of Soviet Russia.

December 7. Argentina withdraws from Assembly of League of Nations.——Berlin report indicates Germans will attempt to regain colonies.——Ex-King Constantine's return to throne shown by overwhelming majority in Greek plebiscite.

December 8. Sinn Fein president tells Lloyd George Irish are ready for peace.——Canadian delegation asks for elimination Article 10 from League Covenant.——New York report says Germany seeking to annex Austria.——Vladivostok and Chita assemblies unite.

China's Progress in Industry

Prepared by *The Chinese Engineer and Contractor*

The Ho Feng Cotton Mill, Ningpo—Since its establishment in 1906 this mill has grown rapidly, the boycott movement assisting its progress materially. The business of the company has already doubled and the net profits for the year of 1919 are announced as $1,250,000. The capital of the mill has been increased from $600,000 to $1,800,000. The number of working spindles has been brought from 125,000 to 275,000. A large expansion scheme is now under consideration.

The China Preserving Company.—Several Chinese from overseas have established a preserving factory in Shanghai for the manufacture of all kinds of sweets, jams and biscuits. The temporary sales office is at 1920 North Szechuen Road. The chief promoter is Mr. Tan, who is manager of a famous confectionery in Honolulu.

Electric Plant for Pootung.—The Electrical Company of Pootung has spent several months in the establishment of its plant at Chang Kai Peng. All the machines have been installed and the well digging will be completed within a short time. Pipes have been laid and the work on the water tower and tank is well under way. The well has reached a depth of more than 300 feet and will yield 7,000 gallons of clean water an hour. The plant is to be started soon supplying the entire of Pootung with light and power.

Chinese Machine Workers Organised.—A Chinese Mechanics Union was inaugurated last month in Shanghai. The first formal meeting was held at the Shanghai Public School, Dr. Sun Yat-sen was the principal speaker. He laid emphasis on the relation between machinery and capital and asked every worker to maintain a strong union against the influence of any

capitalist. All the mechanics present were the employes of large workshops in Shanghai.

The Chen Wha Paint Works.—Last month the Chen Wha Paint Company began an increased output for the market after the completion of an addition to their plant. This is the only paint works in Shanghai conducted by Chinese, having its beginning in 1918. The new plant is divided into many departments such as laboratories, lead making, paint making, material grading, oil refining, stone powder grinding, roasting and gypsum treating sections. All of the machines used are of Chinese construction and the raw materials are of native production. Lead and stone powder are the principal ingredients used. The lead comes from the Shiu Ko mine in Honan and the stone is imported from Huchow in Chekiang. Besides supplying the needs of their own establishment, the company also fills orders for fine stone powder from all of the Chinese tooth powder manufacturers. The principal paint brands are the Flying Tiger and Double Flags.

Ling Yu Motor Road.—To give famine sufferers food and clothing through their own labor, the Central government, according to recent reports, is going to build a highway from Yue Chen to Ling Chin in Shantung. The length of the road is 240 li and all able sufferers in the district will be given employment. When the roads is finished and opened for traffic, motor trucks will be introduced.

Paper Manufacturing—Mr. Feng, chairman of the Paper Guild of Shanghai, and other prominent paper merchants have started for America and Europe on a six months tour. They intend to start a big paper mill in China after a thorough investigation in Great Britain, France, Italy, the United States and other nations. According to the Maritime Customs, the annual import of foreign paper into China is valued at more than $6,000,000. Taking this as a basis, a Chinese company has been organized among the merchants with a capital of more than $1,000,000. While in America and Europe, Mr. Feng will order the machinery necessary for the manufacture of paper using straw as a base instead of wood pulp.

Waterworks and Road for Hsuchowfu.—The old city of Hsuchowfu of Kiangsu will soon have its own waterworks and 241 li of motor roads. Recently Mr. McGavin of the Shanghai Waterworks made a survey of the whole city for the establishment of the plant and the laying of the pipes. An agreement has been made and sufficient capital raised. Construction work will be started soon. The water tower is to be located at the South Gate and main pipes will be laid along the principal streets. The plant will probably be in operation by spring. Several prominent merchants of Soochien, North Kiangsu, have recently purchased several Ford trucks from Dodge and Seymour (China), Ltd., and will build a motor road for their operation between Suchien and Hsuchowfu, the entire distance being 240 li. This will be China's first motor highway built purely by merchants.

Locomotives and Cars for King-han.—According to an authoritative report, the Peking-Hankow Railway will soon buy twelve large locomotives, eight for passenger and four for freight service, and ninety freight cars. Thirty cars are to be of thirty ton capacity and the remainder of forty.

Chuchow-Hengyang Branch Railway.—It is reported that the Peking government has decided to raise

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You will see the sights.
You will as inevitably
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THE ASIATIC REVIEW
(Founded 1886)
"An excellent April number." *Morning Post.* "Abundant fare is here provided." *Times.*
Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.

Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.

Proceedings of the East India Association.

Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION

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Honan Anthracite Coal

The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available, gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines o the Pekin Syndicate Ltd., and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

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Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.
Codes used: A. B. C. 5th Edition: and Bentleys.

enough funds for the construction of a branch line of railway from Chuchow to Henyang in Hunan. The two places are only 48 miles apart and the cost of building is estimated at approximately $13,900,000.

Coal Mine Opening Near Nanking.—Lu Chen Chi and several other Chinese have organized a mining company to open a large coal mine at Tse Shan, a hill only three miles distant from the Nanking railway station. It is said that a thorough investigation has been made and that the coal is of an excellent quality, easy to burn and leaving little ash. It is expected that the source will supply approximately five million tons.

Electric Bulb Factory.—Mr. Chen, a Chinese engineer, has announced his intention to establish a factory in Shanghai for the manufacturing of electric bulbs. Native materials will be used in so far as is possible. The machinery is to be made in the Nicholas Chu Iron Works, Nantao.

Carpet Mill in the North.—A modern carpet mill has been organized on a large scale at Paotuchen in North Shansi, according to recent reports. An expert has been employed to introduce new methods in order to enable the mill to meet foreign demands.

Soap Factory in Wuchang.—Several Chinese chemists have started a factory for the manufacture of toilet articles at Wuchang under the name of the Hu Chi Company. Tooth powder, soap and other common toilet preparations will be made. Chemicals will also be manufactured in small quantities.

Nail Factory Established.—Basing their plans on the fact that more than ten million dollars worth of foreign nails are being imported into China annually, a nail factory is soon to be placed in operation at the corner of Wuchow Road, Shanghai. The founders of the company are all Chinese. Approximately half of a capitalization of $100,000 has been raised. The machinery is of American make and will arrive soon. The factory building is now under construction.

New Industries in China.—Within the last two years many new factories and industrial companies have come into existence in China. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has recently compiled statistics to show the number of companies registered at Peking, as follows;

Kind of Industry	Number of Companies	Total Capital
Cotton mill	16	$6,673,600
Mining	12	9,472,785
Electric	26	3,123,785
Transportation	18	6,866,000
Commercial	15	13,373,000
Agricultural	16	8,629,000
Manufacturing	53	21,721,300
Fisheries	3	1,055,000
Miscellaneous	8	2,463,000

From the above, can be seen the great step in advance in industry which has been made by China recently. Among the big industries launched within the last two years, three cotton mills, two cloth mills, four steamship companies, five mines, two paper mills, several match factories, and one lumber mill are now well established and doing a good business. In the location of these new companies, Chihli has the largest number, and Kiangsu comes next.—K. C.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The recent decline in the cotton market, which for a long time has reasonably been looked upon as only a temporary depression, seems for the time being well founded, on the exceedingly unfavourable trade conditions the world over. In short the whole world temporarily is bearish from "speculators" to "consumers." But such market movements generally follow an undulating rather than a perpendicular line, and for the present it looks to us as if the decline has been pushed as far as it can go, and that, just as has happened so often in the past, the universal feeling of discouragement and heavy short interest will work out their own correction and give us a fair upturn.

With no signs for the present that Manufacturers' hands can be forced on an easy market, we can see nothing on which to base a belief in higher prices, and without feeling excessively bearish as to the immediate future, we think the policy most likely to result in moderate profits is to sell cotton on any slight upward reaction.

Yarn.—We make the undertone steady, mills have sold well ahead and considering the heavy drop in cotton a hefty profit on their sales is more than assured. Dealers feel confident that prices cannot decline much,

due primarily to the fact that stocks are practically bare in the interior marts, and in addition thereto importation of Indian or Japanese is prohibitive owing to the heavy decline in Exchange.

Liverpool, November 30, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....28.50 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 7.75 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....10.15 ,,
,, ,, ,, January.....10.26 ,,
,, ,, ,, March .....10.30 ,,

Market :—*Weak.*

New York, December 2, 1920.

New York Market :—

January .....15.94 Cents
May .....16.25 ,,
July.....16.25 ,,
Spot.....16.65 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay Market :—

No. Wire.

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf.....Tls. 22.50
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 24.00
Shanghai Dec. ..... ,, 21.75
,, M-ginned, Dec..... ,, 22.00
Ningpo New Crop Spot ..... ,, 25.00

Tone of the Market :—*Easier.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

In view of the re-adjustments now taking place in the silk business of America, several thousand bales held by local exporters and stocks of cocoons held by the Reelers, the present prices cannot be maintained. With the elimination of some of the largest silk manufacturers and many small firms in Paterson, it is only reasonable to expect that the consumption of silk will not be large for several months to come. Besides the accumulation of stocks on the local market, Reelers will have to take into consideration the difficulty of financing their filatures and making arrangements for the New Season.

In addition to the above local problems, the influence that the Japan Market will have on the Shanghai Market must be taken into consideration. Japan has today a stock of about 90,000 Piculs of Raw Silk ready for export. Up to the present time, the efforts of the government to curtail production has been ineffectual. Many of the Reelers in the Iyo, Uzen and Hizen districts refuse to close their Filatures and are even continuing with night work. The Japanese government's effort to "Peg" prices is also meeting with serious opposition.

Shanghai Silks are quoted on the following basis :

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 950
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 910
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 830
Tsatlee Best Chops .....Tls. 820
,, Market Chops..... ,, 790
Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 360
,, Market Chops..... ,, 340
Mienyang S. C. 1, 2, 3 ..... ,, 480
Kobun..... ,, 410
Mienchew..... ,, 435

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, December 1st, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—At the beginning of the week the London Silver Market showed a slight recovery and rose from 43 7/8d. to 44 3/4d, it has since declined to 433d. which is 1/2d. lower than last week's closing price. Advices are distinctly on the weak side and the occasional steadiness which occurs appears to be the result of profit taking, and in no way indicates that silver is being taken off the market, indeed at present it is difficult point to any outlet for stock and production, outside of the American output which we understand is being taken by the U. S. government under the "Pittman Act."

Our Exchange Market did not respond to the rise in silver early in the week and with no adequate cover, and a continued demand for Gold remittances from commercial and speculative quarters our rate for T/T on London is down to 4/2d. i. e. 2 1/2d. lower than last week's closing quotation. We have had occasional steadiness also caused by profit taking, but on the whole the market has ruled weak and closes distinctly so, with no sellers at better than 4/1d. and the Banks willing buyers at 4/2d T/T on London.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 33,534,000 a decrease of Tls. 500,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 27,330,000 an increase of $ 470,000
Estimated value in Taels 53,580,000.
Stock of silver on 10th Dec. 1919 Taels 22,435,000.

†	Average rates for Oct.	Thurs. Dec. 2	Friday Dec. 3	Sat. Dec. 4	Mon. Dec. 6	Tuesday Dec. 7	Wed. Dec. 8
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	5/0.423	4/4 1/2	4/4 1/2	4/4 1/2	4/4 1/2	4/4 4/2	42
D/Dfts. ,,	—	4/4 7/8	4/4 3/4	4/4 3/4	d/4 3/4	4/4 1/4 4/2 1/4	42 1/2
4m/s ,,	—	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/4 1/2 4/2 1/2	4/2 1/2
T/T India	307.750	280	287	295	295	297 285 1/2	294
T/T France	1,436.731	1270	1270	1270	1270	1255 1220	1220
T/T N. Y.	68.404	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 72	71 3/4
T/T H'kong	74.163	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 76	76
T/T Japan	58.308	65 1/2	65	64	64	65 1/2 68 1/4	68 3/4
T/T Batavia	287.596	250	249	249	249	247 237 1/2	237 1/2
T/T Straits **Bk's buying rates**	45.981	52 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4	53 1/4 55 1/4	55 1/4
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	5/4.423	4/8 1/2	4/8 1/2	4/8 1/2	4/8 1/2	4/8 4/6	4/6
6m/s ,, ,,	—	4/9	4/9	4/9	4/9	4/8 1/2 4/6 1/2	4/6 1/2
4m/s ,, D/P	5/5.673	4/9 3/4	4/9 7/8	4/9 3/4	4/9 3/4	4/9 1/4 4/7 1/4	4/7 1/4
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,536.731	1370	1370	1370	1370	1355 1320	1320
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	93.404	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 79	78 1/4
4m/s ,, Docs	—	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	83 1/4	82 3/4 79 3/4	79 1/2

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Dec. 8
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	44 5/8	443	44 3/4	44 1/4	43 7/8	43 3/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 301 80	Tls. 299 80	Tls. 291 80	Tls. 302 80	Tls. 316 70	Tls. 323 00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.05	72.0375	71.975	71.95	71.8375	71.8125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	5%	5%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 58.75
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T 248
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 344 1/2
of Discount	3 m/s. 6 5/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 3/8
,, ,,	4 m/s. 6 3/8 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 3/2
,, ,,	6 m/s. 6 11/16 %	Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/10 3/8

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Tuesday, November 16, to November 20, 1920)

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—millions; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Dec. 1 Tael equal $1.17 Gold.*)

S.S. West Hepburn, from U.S.A., October 25.

Sheetings, White	Pcs.	90
Motor-cars	,,	3
Woollen Blankets	Lb.	132
Wool and Cotton Blankets	,,	187
Brass, Manufactures of	Pls.	8
Iron Bars	,,	4,461
,, ,, Deformed	,,	3,867
,, Bolts	,,	41
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	591
,, Pipes	,,	550
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	57
Canned Asparagus	,,	155
Fruit, Table	,,	29
Oak Extract	,,	115
Paint, White Zinc	,,	40
,, ,, Lead	,,	67
,, Red Lead	,,	101
Paints, Unclassed	,,	91
Paper, writing	,,	3
Soap, Laundry	,,	210
Type Metal	,,	17
Catsup	,,	50
Canned Fruits	,,	59
,, Vegetables	,,	279
Oil, Linseed	Galls.	1,261
,, Lubricating	,,	141
Turpentine	,,	549

S.S. Hwahchie, from U. S. A., October 25,

Iron and Steel: Plates	Pls.	8,055
Grease	,,	125
Oil, Engine	Gall	4,364
,, Kerosene, in Cases	,,	100,210

S.S. General Church, from U. S. A., October 26.

Brass Sheets	Pls.	97
Iron Bars	,,	1,688
,, Bolt and Nuts	,,	40
,, Nails, Wire	,,	4,978
,, Pipes	,,	466
Iron Galvanized: Sheets, Plain	,,	425
Wire	,,	100
Gluecose	,,	178
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	1,754
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,171
Milk, Evaporated	,,	77
Paper, Cardboard	,,	203
,, Unclassed	,,	304
Sugar of Milk	,,	210
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,860
,, prepared	,,	6
Motor-cars	Pcs.	10
Motor Trucks	,,	6
Scales	,,	266
Baking Powder	Doz.	80
Shirts	,,	62
Shoes	Pairs	184
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	4,636
Cigarettes	Mille	60,450
Dyes, Aniline ..... Pkgs. 27	Hk.Tls.	6,105

S. S. Venezuela, November 6.

To Baltimore.

Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	6
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	6

To Chicago.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	28
Hyson, other Ports	,,	48
Brass Cymbals	,,	3
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	75
Straw Braid, White	,,	145

To Colon.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	3.10

To Columbia.

Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	600

To Cristobal.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	1.79

To Los Angeles.

Carpets	Pcs.	10

To New York.

Brass Cymbals	Pls.	11
Skins, Goat, Tanned	Pcs.	1,589
,, Marmot	,,	51,285
,, Wolf	,,	149
Hats, Rush	,,	55,800

To San Francisco.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports ... Bls. 50	Pls.	50.65
Silk Piece Goods	,,	0.86
,, Pongee, Shantung	,,	9.61
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	119
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	1
Tea, Green: Hyson, other Ports	,,	28
Antimony Regulus	,,	840
Books, Printed	,,	36
Brass Cymbals	,,	5
Feathers, Duck	,,	95
Intestines, Pig	,,	118
Oil, Wood	,,	287
Carpets	Pcs.	48
Caps	,,	700
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	500
Foreign Goods.		
Meats, Dried and Salted	Pls.	20

S.S. Eastern Admiral, from U.S. A., October 29.

Cotton Counterpanes	Pls.	1
Copper Tubes	,,	4
Iron Anchors	,,	364
,, Bars	,,	765
,, Bolts, Nuts, & Washers	,,	179
,, Chains	,,	324
,, Croppings	,,	4,005
,, Hoops	,,	715
,, Pipes and Tubes	,,	2,080
,, Plates	,,	19,615
Iron, Plate Cuttings	,,	694
,, Rails	,,	3,453
,, Rivets	,,	430
Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire	,,	185
Pipe Fittings	,,	5
Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	5,382
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	50
Paper, Cardboard	,,	44
,, Glazed	,,	70
,, Wax	,,	177
,, Writing	,,	40
,, Unclassed	,,	30
Twine	,,	3
Wax, Paraffin	,,	434
Zinc, Oxide of	,,	54
Clocks	Pcs.	513
Hats	Doz.	50
Oil, Lubricating	Glls.	33,113
Dyes, Aniline ..... Pkgs 94	Hk.Tls.	18,267
Machinery	,,	38,144

S.S. Suruga, from U.S.A., October 29.

Printed Shirtings, 32 in. X 30 yd	Pcs.	6,708
Lanterns	,,	6,000
Leather, Artificial	,,	11
Motor-cars	,,	2
Pianos	,,	3
Typewriters	,,	1
Cotton Duck	Yds.	1,039
,, Blankets	Pls.	7
Brass Nails	,,	3
,, Tubes	,,	3
Iron and Steel: Angles	,,	2,070
Anvils	,,	35
Bars	,,	1,775
Bar Croppings	,,	1,236
Plates	,,	4,496
Tubes	,,	1,062
Wire	,,	396
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	969
Wire	,,	34
Steel, Bamboo	,,	2,308
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	899
Tin Sheets	,,	12
Carbon, Black	,,	380
Fibre	,,	7
Grease	,,	56
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	188
Leather, Calf	,,	3
Paper, Blotting	,,	34
,, Cardboard	,,	52
,, Glazed Flint	,,	3
,, Printing	,,	805
,, Waxed	,,	357
,, Writing	,,	29
Sugar of Milk	,,	269
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	7
Wax, Paraffin	,,	4,058
Files, Steel	Doz.	600
Shovels	,,	16
Oil, Engine	Galls.	31,401
Wool and Cotton Blankets	Lb.	410
Shoes	Pairs.	300
Glass, Plate, Silvered	Sq. ft.	705
Cigarettes	Mille.	100
Dyes, Aniline .. Pkgs. 119	Hk.Tls.	34,495
Machinery	,,	26,823

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15-116

New Books and Publications

Reform of Chinese National Banks

Chapters and Documents on Chinese National Banking, by R. O. Hall. Shanghai; The Commercial Press; 1920.

ALMOST simultaneously with the signing of the Consortium Loan Agreement at New York on October 15, a publishing house at Shanghai offered for sale the first systematic treatise on banking events in China that has appeared in more than decade. This is Hall's Chapters and Documents on Chinese National Banking. The coincidence is most fortunate.

Even before the failure of the Reorganization Loan negotiations six years ago, it was apparent that no important reform of the national banks of China could be launched without foreign capital. It has become equally apparent that any reform would be doomed to failure without the assistance of responsible foreign experts. The Consortium Loan has provided the foreign capital and assured the cooperation of financial experts in solving the banking difficulties of the Chinese Republic. The appearance of a systematic treatise on Chinese banks by a competent student of financial affairs has supplied a new basis for the intelligent discussion of banking reform.

Mr. Hall's book consists of nine chapters and a score of important appendices relating to the history of Chinese banks of issue, "to Chinese banks as they have been". A tenth chapter is devoted to the reform of the national banking system, "to Chinese banks as they should be". This chapter, the preface states, was written upon the special request of Professor Seligman of Columbia University, who had reviewed the manuscript; and even here it would appear that the writer was loath to express his own views as to the reform measures that should be adopted at the present time. One who has examined the reform banks on money and banking in China may well share the author's contempt for ideas of the numerous reformers who, without information as to Chinese banks as they have been and are, venture to assert what they should be in the future.

Mr. Hall seems to regard the structure of the national banking system as of little importance. He states that "the disasters that have befallen the national system of banks have arisen, not from defects in the framework of the system, but from defects in the men that have administered it." "What is needed," he continues, "is a staff of men trained to the rugged honesty that characterizes the bankers of the industrialized nations, men who cannot be bribed, nor coerced, nor cajoled." He admits that China has men of this caliber but states that, during the period when the nationl banks have been under political control, they have been voted down.

In a tentative way, Mr. Hall sketches a plan for the reform of the national banks, apparently according to it only his qualified approval. This plan is to organize a new bank with rather large capital to take over all the official banks of issue. Control of the new national bank would be shared by the foreign capitalists for a period of fifteen years, at which time the stock of the bank would be exchanged for government bonds and all foreign influence over the destinies of the bank would cease. This plan, it is asserted, might have the effect of simplifying the control over the fiscal agencies of the Government, of acquiring a unified control over note issue, and of establishing entirely new traditions in Chinese national banking.

As only five paragraphs are devoted to this plan, it seems that the author has little faith in its gaining political support and that he devised it as a scientific contribution rather than as a serious platform for action. We feel, nevertheless, that with the Consortium Loan an accomplished fact, this plan, so tentatively expressed, is worthy of exhaustive analysis on the part of the financiers of China. In its main features, at least, the plan stands as a challenge which deserves to be taken up by other reformers who advocate some different solution.

A. M. C.

Immigration into the United States

Immigration and Americanization, Selected Readings, Compiled and Edited by Philip Davis, Lecturer on Immigration and Americanization at Boston University, assisted by Bertha Schwartz. Boston; Ginn and Company; 1920.

THIS excellent collection of readings is evidence of the reality of the desire on the part of the people of America to base their attitude toward problems of immigration upon knowledge. We have read much about Americanization and here is evidence that thought is being given to it.

"We are on the threshold of a new era in the history of immigration in this country," says the author. "The combined effects of the European war and the new immigration law of 1917 will be so great as to render much of our antebellum literature on immigration out of tune with the new order. Hence the need of a representative volume summarizing the best thought in the past and current literature on immigration and Americanization."

The book is of interest to the American in the Far East because it gives a concise and trustworthy history of Chinese and of Japanese immigration into the United States. One of the papers included by the editor, that by Professor H. A. Millis of the University of Kansas on "Japanese Immigration", is one of the best brief presentations of the main points that has ever been written. Professor Millis puts the emphasis upon the economic side where it belongs. Objection to Japanese immigration into America is an example, in his opinion, of a "conflict of economic standards." He considers the effects of the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" and states very well the objections to Dr. Gulick's plan, and believes that some modification of it should be tried in place of the present plan.

A small part of this seven hundred page book has been selected for comment but the whole of it is a comprehensive summary and worth the time of anyone who is interested in the general subject of immigration into the United States.

C. F. R.

St. John's University

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1: America and the Philippines

References: pp. 7-8, 12, 14.

Questions: 1. Who is Manuel Quezon, and what statement has he recently made that is the basis of the main article? 2. What does the Filipino think of chiefly when he mentions independence? 3. What does the American think of chiefly when he mentions Filipino independence? 4. What suggestion has recently been made by the Manila Times as to the future of the Islands? 5. What suggestion is made by the writer for educating the Filipinos in international relations and responsibilties? 6. How has the Peace Treaty been said to affect the strategic situation of the Philippines? 7. What do you think of the argument?

Topic 2: Still More About the Consortium

References: Pp. 4-5, 14, 16.

Questions 1. Who is the Minister of Finance in Peking? 2. What are the main points of his recent letter on the Consortium? 3. What is the purpose of the letter? 4. What effect does New Year time have on the Peking government? Why? 5. Have the Consortium leaders advocated the use of the Land Tax as security? 6. What are the Chinese Bankers doing to help the country? 7. What is the very foundation of the Consortium as told many times by Mr. Lamont? 8. How do the Chinese newspapers show their lack of information as expressed in their view?

Topic 3: Japanese Troops at Hungchun

Reference: P. 18

Questions: 1. Where is Hungchun? 2. What is Japan trying to get China to do? 3. Is Hungchun Chinese or Japanese territory? 4. What is Chang Tso-lin's attitude? 5. What does it show, apparently?

Topic 4: The Foreign Post Offices in China

References: Pp. 2-3.

Question: 1. Which countries have Post Offices in this country? 2. How many has each country? 3. By what arrangement were they introduced? 4. Which countries wish to keep them here? Which are willing to remove them? 5. Where is the Union Postal Congress being held?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Dr. Deweys Meditations on China's Convulsions

References: Pp.9-10.

Questions: 1. Who and where is Dr. Dewey? 2. For whom did he write this article? 3. How many "revolutions" has China had during the past ten years? 4. What is a "Revolution"? 5. Did China have one last summer? Why? 6. What was the real cause of, it and what happened during the change? 7. What is the Pei-yang Party? 8. What are its divisions? 9. What is the meaning of the reference to the animals? 10. Were the students responsible for, or connected with the affair of last summer?

Topic 2: The Return of the Sun-Wu-Tang Triumvirate to Canton

References: Pp. 1-2

Questions: 1. Why have the Triumvirs returned to the South? 2. How did the Presidential Mandate of Unification affect Mr. Tang? 3. What is said to be the relation between these men and the Anfuites? 4. Is there foundation for such rumors? 5. What can such men do to show that they are really patriotic Chinese and not mere office-seekers?

Topic 3: A Reconstructive Program

References: Pp. 16, 18.

Questions: 1. What are the three "factors of National unrest" now? 2. What relation is there between the first two? 3. What is there that keeps China's commercial situation fairly normal in spite of national calamities? 4. What suggestions for reform are made? 5. Is there anything more fundamental than the ones suggested?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The Industrial Yellow Peril

References: Pp. 5-6.

Questions: 1. What is meant by the expression "the industrial yellow peril"? 2. What is the meaning of the sentence beginning "Grass will grow..."? 3. What are the two requisites for modern industrial development? 4. Are there any other requisites 5. It has been pointed out that China with coal and iron has failed to develop, while the north of Ireland without either has developed. Explain this. 6. What is meant by "cheap" labor, by "efficient" labor? 7. We are told that "in industrial competition it is not cheapness but efficiency that counts." Do you believe this? Why?

Topic 2. Lotteries.

References: P. 6.

Questions: 1. What is a lottery? 2. What was the law concerning lotteries under the Tsing dynasty? 3. In what parts of Shanghai do lotteries flourish? 4. Where are they not found? 5. What does this indicate? 6. If a man bought all the tickets in a lottery would he win or lose money? 7. Is a lottery ticket a good investment? 8. Why do people buy lottery tickets? 9. Do you think that lotteries should be prohibited by the government?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

December 6, Cause No. 1236, In re Claude E. Fassett's Petition for change of name; testimony of petitioner taken.

" 6, " " 1219, 1220, U. S. v. Boulon; testimony taken of witnesses De Vault and Ferguson in rebuttal and of Swift in surrebutter; submitted on briefs to be filed by prosecution Dec. 10 and by defence on Dec. 14.

" 7, " " 936, Dowler, Forbes & Co., v. Liberty Steel Products Co.; on the merits; Mr. Bryan for Plaintiff, Mr. Fessenden for defendant; testimony taken of witnesses Harrep, Brant, Van Wickel and McIntyre for plaintiff and of Erricson for defendant.

" 8, " " In re Ernest Theodore Simmang's application for admission to the bar.

" 8, " " 936, Dowler, Forbes & Co. v. Liberty Steel Products Co.; argued and submitted.

" 8, " " 1237, In re Thomas R. Jernigan's Will; on petition for probate and letters testamentary.

(Before the Commissioner)

December 2, Cause No. 2132, U. S. v. Patterson; testimony taken of witnesses Nevin, Neil, Grogan, Hunsberger, Rydston, Schaffer and defendant.

" 3, " " 1234, U. S. v. Hall; testimony taken of witnesses Schaffer and defendant.

" 4, " " 1230, U. S. v. Messimer; testimony taken of witnesses Bryan and Cowen.

" 7, " " 1235, U S. v. Anns; testimony taken of witnesses Fee, Bhaga, C P. C. 219, Tsang, C. P. C. 406, Fry P. S. 224, and defendant.

Judgments and Orders:

December 8, In re Ernest Theodore Simmang's application for admission to the Bar; oath administered and applicant admitted.

" Cause No. 1237, In re Thomas R. Jernigan's Will; order admitting will to probate and directing issuance of letters testamentary.

" 9, " " 802, In re Lus D. Cooper's Will; order barring claims and for disbribution.

" 10, " " 936, Dowler, Forbes & Co. Ltd., v. Liberty Steel Products Co.; judgment for defendant.

(By the Commissioner)

December 2, Cause No. 1232, U. S. v. Patterson; fine of $25.00 and costs.

" 3, " " 1234, U. S. v. Hall; dismissal.

" 4, " " 1230, U. S. v. Messimer; committed for trial to the United States Court for China.

" 7, " " 1235, U. S. v. Anns; fine of $25.00 and costs.

Assignments for Hearing:

December 10, 9:30 a.m. Cause No. 1098, Ring Mow Zu v. Wilkin Bros. & Co,, Inc.

" 11, " " " " 1196, Uro-China Trading Co. v., McPherson, Fenstemakers Whitehouse Co.; on plea to jurisdiction.

" 13, " " " " 1119, Poo Shong Hong et al. v. Consolidated Steel Corporation.

" 20, " " " " 1217, Boulon v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore.

Miscellaneous Filings:

December 3, Cause No. 1234, U. S. vs. Owen Hall; affidavit; writ issued.

" 3, " " 1219, U. S. vs. F. G. Boulon; subpoenas issued.

" 3, " " 1230, U. S. vs. George Messimer; subpoena issued.

" 4, " " 699, In re John A. Bell's estate; amended petition.

" 4, " " 2005, Sherbinin vs. United States Trading Corporation; answer.

" 4, " " 1176, Steinberg vs. Wagman; answer.

" 6, " " 1236, In re Claude E. Fasset's application for change of name; petition.

" 6, " " 696, In re Martin L. Tinder's estate; affidavits of beneficiary's identity.

" 6, " " 1237, In re Thomas R. Jernigan's Will; petition

" 8, " " In re Ernest Theodore Simmang's Application for Admission to the Bar; Committee Report and motion.

" 8, " " 886, In re Oscar Wayne Sugart's estate; affidavits of beneficiary's identity.

" 8, " " 1045, Ring Mow Zu vs. Wilkins Bros & Co. Inc; defendant's brief.

" 8, " " 802, In re Lus D. Cooper's Will; final report and petition of executrix.

" 9, " " 1219, 1220, U. S. v. Boulon; prosecution's brief.

" 9, " " 1240, U. S. v. Meighan; affidavit.

" 9, " " 630, In re Cornelia Meyer Geert's Estate; renunciation of daughters' inheritance.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate.
FREDERICK PETERSON GEORGE.
Deceased.

Cause No. 913

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named estate and that all persons having claims against it are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before June 4, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payments to the undersigned forthwith.

PETER MATSON
Administrator,
Swedish American Missionary Covenant,
Siangyang, Hupeh, China.

December 1, 1920.

Far Eastern American Bar Association

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

GENTLEMEN :

Our association is about to begin the seventh year of its existence and, in accordance with precedent, it is my pleasant duty to review those events of the past year and call attention to those subjects, which have a special interest for our membership.

LEGISLATION

In my Report for last year I had occasion to say:

> "For most of our people in this part of the world Congress is the sole legislature and its acts, in so far as applicable here, should be the special study of our members. Moreover this association would seem to be the logical one to consider and propose needed legislative changes and, with the aid of organizations like the American Association and the American Chamber of Commerce of China, to labor for their adoption. For some time past a bill has been pending in both houses of Congress to promote the efficiency of the United States Court for China. *** Meanwhile it has been deemed advisable to incorporate into other and routine measures the more urgent features." [1]

I am pleased to be able to report that the plan hinted at in the last sentence has been successfully pursued and that "the more urgent features" there mentioned—to-wit the unification of American judicial functions in Shanghai and provisions for increasing the Court's revenues—have been enacted into law. [2]

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP

The office of Commissioner, which has been a part of American judicial machinery in China from the beginning,[3] is, by this recent legislation, continued and confirmed and to it are added the powers of the United States Commissioner appointed by Federal district courts in the homeland.

How far this legislation anticipates the plans of law reformers at home is well illustrated by a contribution from Judge Trieber of the United States Court for the eastern district of Arkansas in which he pleads for the relief of such courts from the steady increase of their jurisdiction over misdemeanors.

> "The remedy I would suggest, "he says" [4] would be to confer jurisdiction of misdemeanors on the United States Commissioners, with the right of appeal to the district court, where a trial *de novo* can be had.
>
> The objection that such courts would soon degenerate into police or justice of the peace courts, which have proved so unsatisfactory in many states, could be obviated by having the Commissioners appointed by the District Judges, as is now provided by law, and perhaps requiring them to be licensed attorneys. The judges would exercise greater caution in the selection of the Commissioners than the voter or the political appointive officer. Besides, the power of removal is unrestricted under the present law and would no doubt be exercised if a bad appointment had been made. Each district could be divided by the District Judge into a number of Commissioners' districts, subject to the approval of the Attorney General. ** To prevent frivolous prosecutions for the purpose of making fees, as is sometimes charged against justices of the peace dependent on fees, the Commissioners should be placed on a salary, determined by the Attorney General, as he is now authorized by law to fix the salaries of clerks of the district courts, taking into consideration the amount of business transacted. The Commissioner could act as clerk in issuing processes, as is now authorized by law, and upon conviction tax as costs the fees now allowed, and when collected to be paid into the treasury of the United States. This is the law now in relation to fees of U.S. Attorneys, marshals and clerks. These courts should be open at all times for the purpose of issuing process, accepting pleas, and the trial of cases in which a jury is waived."

It will be seen that all that Judge Trieber proposes is already in operation here, while our Commissioner is also vested with civil jurisdiction. The office is indeed one of great possibilities in the way of relieving the Judge of the United States Court from the rapidly growing burden of routine and detail. Especially in the taking of testimony members of the bar can, by stipulation, utilize the Commissioner in those cases where the Judge must later render judgment, and thus relieve the latter. The act requires that the Commissioner "shall be an attorney regularly admitted to the bar of the United States Court for China" which means that he will always be drawn from your ranks and that every member of the local bar is a possible Commissioner. It is natural to hope, therefore, that the office is one in which you will take a special pride and interest and that you will unitedly cooperate with the incumbent, whoever he may be, in utilizing his powers to the fullest extent toward making the office most serviceable.

INCORPORATION

Another legislative subject referred to in my last annual report was the bill for Federal incorporation, pending now since July, 1919. The last session of the 66th Congress opens to-day in Washington. Little more than organization and routine may be expected before the holiday recess and when the houses reassemble in January barely two months will remain of the Congress which expires on March 4, 1921. That period will no more than suffice for the vast volume of unfinished measures passed over from the session which ended last June and for the appropriation bills needed for the next fiscal year. It would seem almost too much to hope that any local measure, however important to us in this part of the world, could be considered and passed before March 4 under such circumstances. And if not passed then it must, unless a special session of Congress at which it can be considered, is convened, lie over until the regular session beginning December 5, 1921.

But this apparently inevitable delay may prove not to be disadvantageous in the end for it will afford ampler time to consider and eliminate grounds of objection to the measure as it stands. Recently it has come to my knowledge that certain lawyers in the United States have raised constitutional objections to the bill on the ground that Congress has the power to authorize incorporation for certain purposes only while the bill provides for incorporation "for *any* lawful enterprise." My opinion as to the validity of this objection has been asked but it would be manifestly improper for me to express, for the question might well become a subject of litigation. I can only point out that in the act [6] now available in China, the purposes for which it will authorize incorporation are set forth and these include the purposes most necessary here. If, therefore, the clause in question should prove to be unconstitutional, the existing law would seem

1. Bulletin III, 8,9.
2. Act of Congress of June 4, 1920.
3. Barkley Company v. Maloney, 1 Extraterritorial Cases.
4. American Law Review, LIV, 779.
5. See U. S. Rev. Stats. sec. 1889; Act of Congress of March 2, 1903, sec. 132 U. S. Stats. at Large, 947.
6. Act of Congress of March 2, 1903, sec. 1, 32 S. U. Stats at Large, 947.

to meet the situation. After all, the main reason, as I understand it, for seeking new legislation is to eliminate the income tax upon the China business of American corporations and I venture to suggest that the logical place for such a provision is in the new revenue bill which the next Congress is practically certain to pass.

THE UNITED STATES COURT LIBRARY

I am sure that the members of our Association greatly appreciate their privilege of having access to the largest law library belonging to the Federal government outside of Washington. This is largely the product of the last seven years of growth but for some time it has contained the reports of decisions of the courts of last resort of every American jurisdiction. This means that the practitioner may find here the report of every case decided by each of the more than fifty highest courts of the American judicial system. And that is possible I believe nowhere else outside of America. The library of the Philippine Supreme Court at Manila is extensive and valuable but it lacks the supreme court reports of a number of states.

Of course our library contains much other material. It has *e. g.* the reports of all the lower Federal court decisions. Recently we have added a full set of the New York Supplement containing reports of the decisions (many of great practical value) of the numerous lower courts of the Empire state since 1887. The limit having been reached as to courts of last resort a judicious, tho limited, purchase of these intermediate court decisions is next in order and suggestions therefore are invited from our membership.

The effect of our increased library equipment is apparent in the improved methods employed by our members in presenting their cases. Reliance upon mere text books and digests is less common than formerly. Well considered cases in point are now sought and cited by every brief writer and the briefs filed in the United States Court for China will compare favorably with those in courts of last resort in the United States. Our library has thus become a stimulus to better and more thoro professional work which, it is hoped, will be reflected in the ourput of the bench.

Finally I desire to express my appreciation of the action of this association in providing the funds for several years for insuring the library, the policy of the Federal government being not to insure its property. For the reasons mentioned our members have a very real interest in our library which could not nearly be reproduced now for its original cost. But as members of the Shanghai branch are its most frequent patrons I recommend that said branch be given the next opportunity to provide the insurance fund.

REPORTS OF OUR OWN COURT DECISIONS

Discussion of our library leads naturally to the subject of our own court decisions which have now been accumulating for more than a dozen years. After long effort an appropriation sufficient for one volume was obtained last June and I spent practically the whole summer vacation in preparing and editing the copy and starting the work thru the press. The text is all now in type and the proofs have been read once. They should be read at least twice more and the index, tables of cases and other accessories remain to be prepared. The unusually heavy docket of the present term, and the necessity of attention to the routine and detail already mentioned, have compelled me to desist from further work on the volume at present and I cannot say when it will be possible for me to resume. When completed, volume one will include the decisions of the United States Court for China down to July 1, 1920, together with those of other courts on extraterritorial questions. Decisions after the above date are being prepared for permanent publication as they appear.

RULES

The same causes which have prevented the completion of the law report have likewise interrupted my unfinished project of revising and amplifying the court rules. This will at least have to wait until the law report is published, unless the committee of this association seriously enters upon the work it was appointed to do.

MEMBERSHIP

Five new members have joined our association during the current year which has likewise witnessed the loss of one of our most distinguished members, whose life and work afford the subject of a paper now to be read.

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER.
President.

December 6, 1920.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Selma Caroline Burton, Plaintiff,
—vs—
Clyde Arthur Burton, Defendant.

Cause No. 1199
SUMMONS
Filed October 29, 1920.
GEO. J. JESSUP.
Deputy Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
To the United States Marshal for China, and his Deputies.

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendant.

CLYDE ARTHUR BURTON, Shanghai, China,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath to said petition, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of absolute divorce from said defendant and for such other relief as may be proper,

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER Judge of the United States Court for China at Shanghai, China, October 29, 1920.

GEO. J. JESSUP,
Deputy Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Elizabeth Caroline Romero,
Complainant.
vs.
Cayetano Romero, Defendant.

Cause No. 1225
ALIAS SUMMONS
Filed November 26, 1920.
GEO. J. JESSUP.
Deputy Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
To the United States Marshal for China, and his Deputies.

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendant.

CAYETANO ROMERO.

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath to said petition, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of absolute divorce from said defendant and for such other relief as may be proper.

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, November 26, 1920.

GEO. J. JESSUP.
Deputy Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

THE ORIENTAL PRESS

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115 Avenue Edward VII

SHANGHAI

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Glen, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Taylor Mr. and Mrs. C. Bray; L. Tessler; E. W. James; Maj. and Mrs. Wood; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Jones, Harbin; L. C. Scott, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilson, Hongkong; F. W. P. Buttler, London; Mr. and Mrs. C. Rean; Miss F. Rean; E. M. Morey, San Francisco; Mrs. C. S. Wallace, Manila; J. G. Kelly, Manila; R. B. Hartman, Lancaster; E. Petersen, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. A. Healy. Chicago; R. M. A. Sator, London; A. V. Pettall, Wuhu; Miss L. Ander son, Sacramento; Mr. and Mrs. Sypher; Mrs and Miss. Veisblbe, Peking; C. K. Smith, Changsha; W. R. Harvey, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. L F. Dreyfus, Santa Barbara; Miss J. E. Dreyfus; Miss C D. Dreyfus; E. Park, Swatow; C. E. Seybt, Tientsin; E. A. Baldwin, New York; Mrs. G A. Nelson, New York; J. S. Irvine, Nanking; H. V- McKoen, Hongkong; Dr. and Mrs. F. Lee, Washington; Miss D. Upton, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Dilbert, Troy; Mrs. W. F. Gurley; R. C. Morton, manila; Capt L. Martin, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Jewell, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gorman, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Perry, Yokohama; M. E. Merriman, Yokohama; W. C. Carney; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gande; C. R. Thompson, Seoul; E. R. Swanton, New York; J. B. Heddley, New York; Mr and Mrs. R. S. Lunt, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Artbery, Stockholm; O Thoresen, Christiania; W. M. D. Craven, New York; J. H. Freas, Tokyo; C. C. Concannon, Tokyo; J. Oppenheim, New York; H. Hurrison,; R. S. Bingham, Dayton C. L. D. Duff; A. W. Brown; H. Austin, New York; Th. Robbin, New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Levin, San Prancisco: Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Solomon, Kobe; Mrs. E. Bloch; W. J. Bullwinkee, New York; M. J. Miller; E M. Smith; F. Kueka, Miss C. Brendal, San Prancisco; Mrs. M. Lamb, New York.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: N. Sheriff, Peking; A. Raux, Hongkong; J. Morgan Clements, Peking; G. Tschudin; Kobe; J. Blum, Tientsin; Chas. Chabannes, Marseilles; Ch Heron, Marseilles; Mr. and Mrs. H. Gerbal, Marseilles. Dr. and Mrs. R. Verges; Lieut. Monthein, Marseilles; Mr. and Mrs. J; Howard Chaffle, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Dobbie, Local; R. H. Corey, Jr. Clyde D. Smith, Soochow; R. Anderson, Tientsin; Killion, Tientsin; S. Berich; Dairen; P. Harbin, Hongkong; W. Slade Benegly; R. P. Cave-Brown, Sir Francis and Lady Aglen; Mr. and Mrs. Miffret, Hankow; M. Massenet; Mrs. R. Maybon, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gardener, Peking; D. E. Gardener, Peking; C. S. Gardener, Peking; S. Winslow,; H. Merecki, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mackenzie, Sydney; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Prince, Sydney; T. K. Lowe, Hangchow; E. Des Vocut, Hongkong; S. Grimstone; Hongkong.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from September 11 to September 20, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	182407	480286	282	662975	175795	.....	16258412	.....	347068	-2.13	2799602	100604	.....	3.58
Peking-Mukden	370418	384429	790	755637	431157	.....	15681571	2789663	.....	17.79	2477898	44766	.....	1.81
Tientsin-Pukow	183772	209006	5100	397878	55264	.....	10558038	636558	.....	6.03	2022569	190047	.....	9.40
Peking-Suiyuan	32450	115239	3521	151210	30088	.....	3834324	745572	.....	19.44	638098	35699	.....	5.58
Shanghai-Nanking	114125	57024	5228	176377	10271	.....	4375646	376847	.....	8.61	1093981	.....	22151	-2.02
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	59362	20937	984	81283	12532	.....	2145721	292133	.....	13.61	583061	106893	.....	18.33
Cheng-Tai	18695	54455	61	73211	2919	.....	2881847	826042	.....	28.68	503855	54683	.....	10.85
Canton-Kowloon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kirin-Changchun	21675	26091	187	47953	692	.....	1570093	285707	.....	18.19	258659	.....	4847	-1.68
Taokow-Chinghua	3812	23905	504	28221	5871	.....	759270	81740	.....	10.76	172375	7693	.....	4.45
Chuchow-Pinghsiang														
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	—	—	—	—	.....	393	12430	.....	10770	-86 64	2343	.....	2548	-108 75
Kaifeng-Honan	19604	19940	579	40123	.....	3384	107 248	87854	.....	8 19	213404	12168	.....	5 7
Wuchang-Changsha	15112	14528	20	29660	.....	840	863673	.....	5403	-0.62	224008	94217	.....	42.06
Ssu-Tao	6924	6705	1963	15592	2062	.....	546374	75061	.....	13.74	86614	8064	.....	9.33
TOTAL	1028356	1412545	19219	2460120	721488	.....	60559647	5833936	.....	4.28	11076967	625288	.....	.....

H. H. CHENG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications